Sunday Edition

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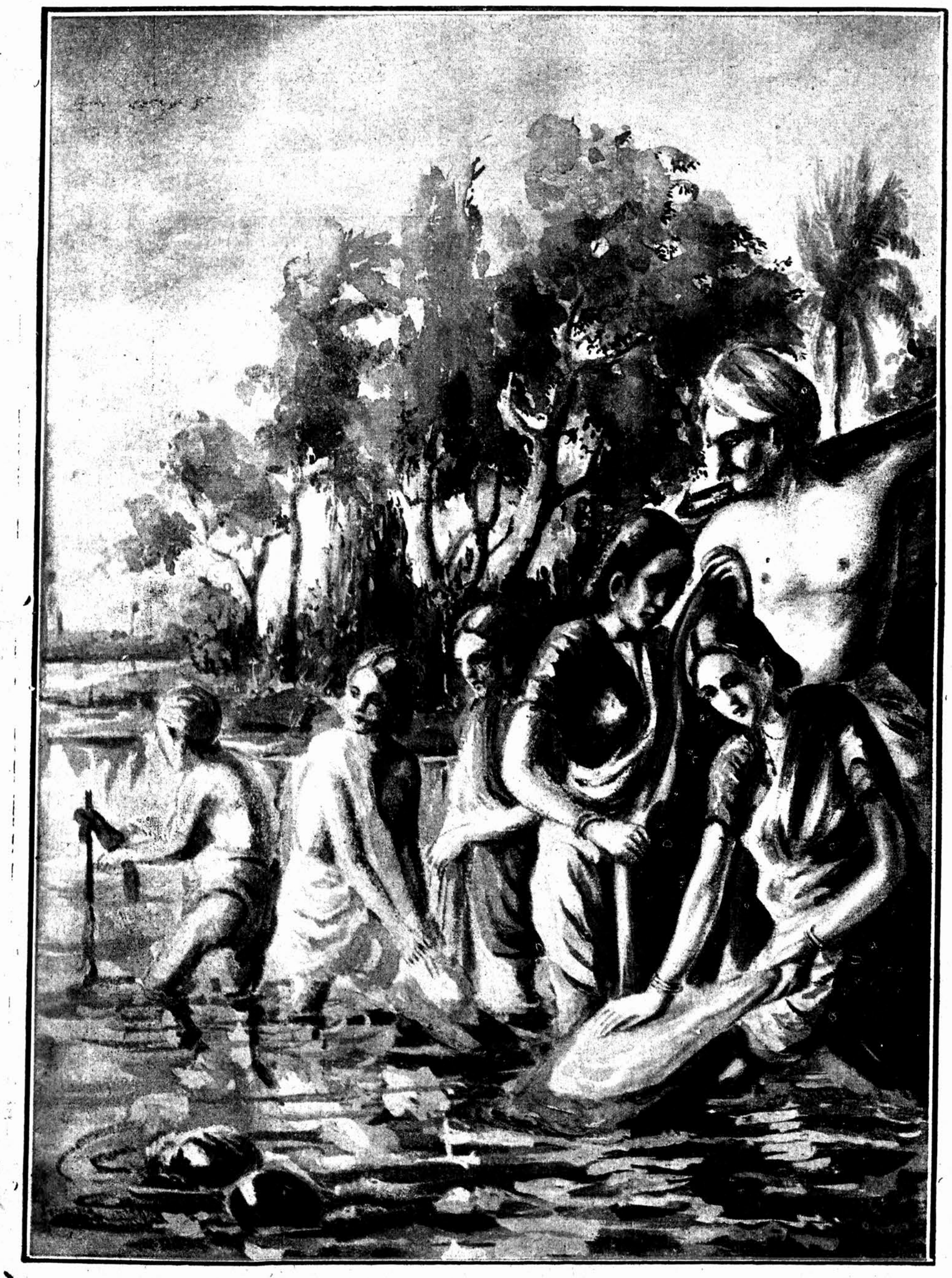
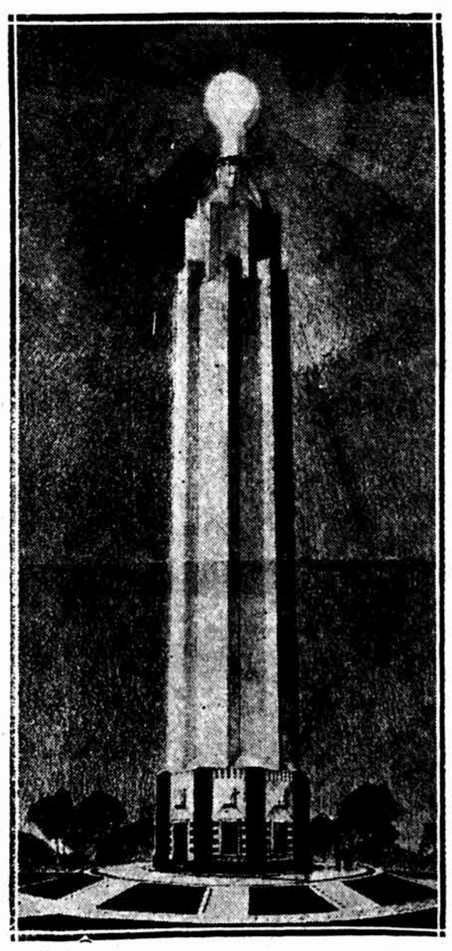


WASHING DAY

—S. Durgarao.

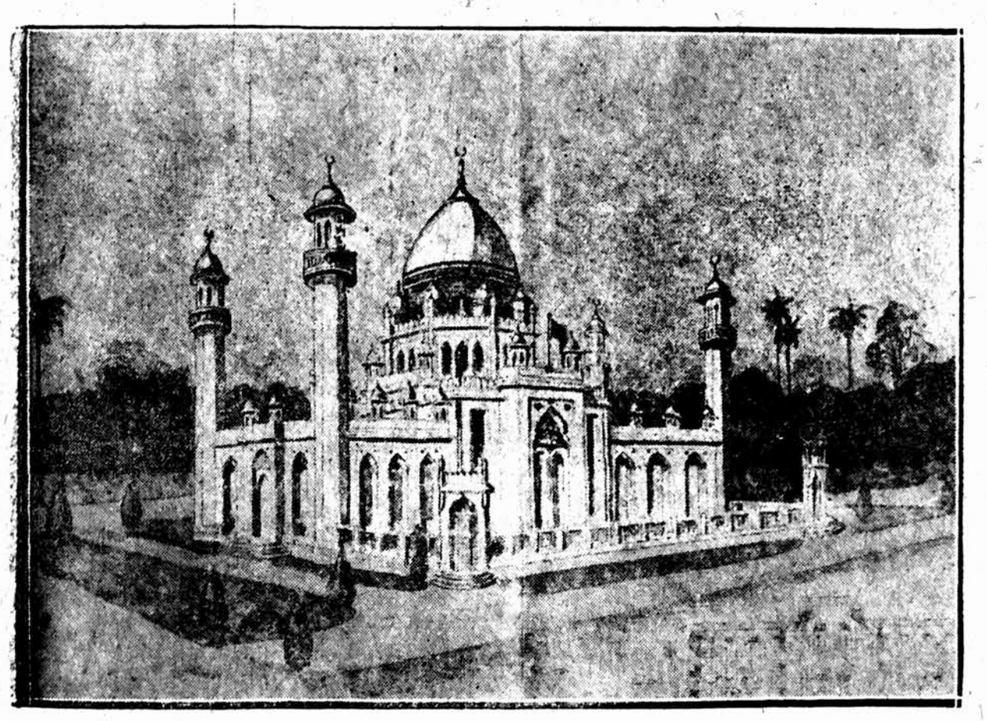
John D. Rockefeller, world's richest man who will be 98 on July 8th next.



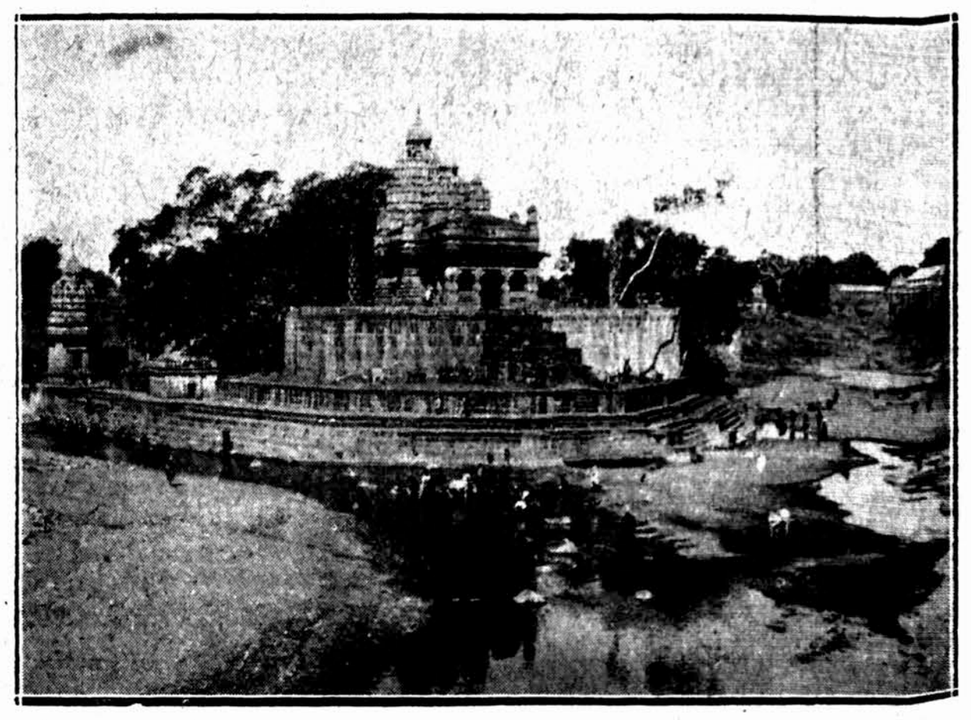
An "Eternal Light" as memorial to Thomas A. Edison, to be erected on the site of the first Edison Laboratory at Minto Park, New Jersey.

Los Angeles acrobat taking it "easy" hundreds of feet above city's main street.

The Japanese House of Representatives in Session. The president can be seen on the dais.



Design of a Mausoleum to be erected as a memorial to Bahadur Shah, last Muslim Emperor of India, at Rangoon.



Sangameshwar Temple on the bank of the river Karna at Saswad.

(Photo by G. S. Basale.)

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BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 7, 1937

Travelling Third

BY

WELLINGTON FIGUEIREDO

The Varied Characters And Diverse Talk One Encounters In A Railway Train

If dull monotony has laid a subtle hold upon you, if you are an adventurer standing on the edge of expectancy with practically no adventure to cross your path, or, if all the places of amusement have failed to draw a smile or charm your sense of the artistic, travelling in a third-class compartment will surely not fail to brighten a humdrum chapter of your life with thrilling episodes and relieve the monotony of an eventless existence. The train is no respector of persons, neither it is of time, and it has no traditions. Harmony is put out of life when you approach the platform with nerves on edge only to find the train at the other end gathering speed. Deep laid plans have been frustrated, important engagements must be postponed *sine die*. There are a few fortunate mortals who will swallow disappointment with a philosophic calm; but there are others, and a greater number of them, who will explode their temper on the next victim, and fret and worry. But no amount of worry will ever quicken the arrival of the next train and after what seems an infinity of waiting she comes at last thundering in.

Interesting Conglomeration

A sweet hum of busy life pervades the third-class compartment. The lamp of life burns bright with undiminished splendour casting a halo of terrestrial felicity. It is the source of unfailing interest. There is material for a first-class piece of creative literature for a budding novelist; there's a theme for a poem in the ways of common humanity, and it only requires the heart of a poet to show us the beauty inherent in common things; there's a thought-provoking study for a psychologist in the nondescript sea of faces around him, and, even a philosopher will find here, in this humble carriage, something ennobling that will attract thoughts of the soul. This cosmopolitan gathering portrays a vivid picture of life, original in all its details, shorn of all glamour, unvarnished by our so-called civilisation. This is a place full of great possibilities for the man with open eyes and romance lurks in every corner. It harbours a few souls, still clad in the rags of greatness, among this uneasy humanity, imbued with lofty ideals, men, who have faced the cuffs and buffets of the world and are content to occupy a humbler place with their dream unrealised; yet, courage burns with a steady flame in their eyes ready to be inflamed into all consuming fire when a kind word or a genial smile shall kindle emotion in their hearts.

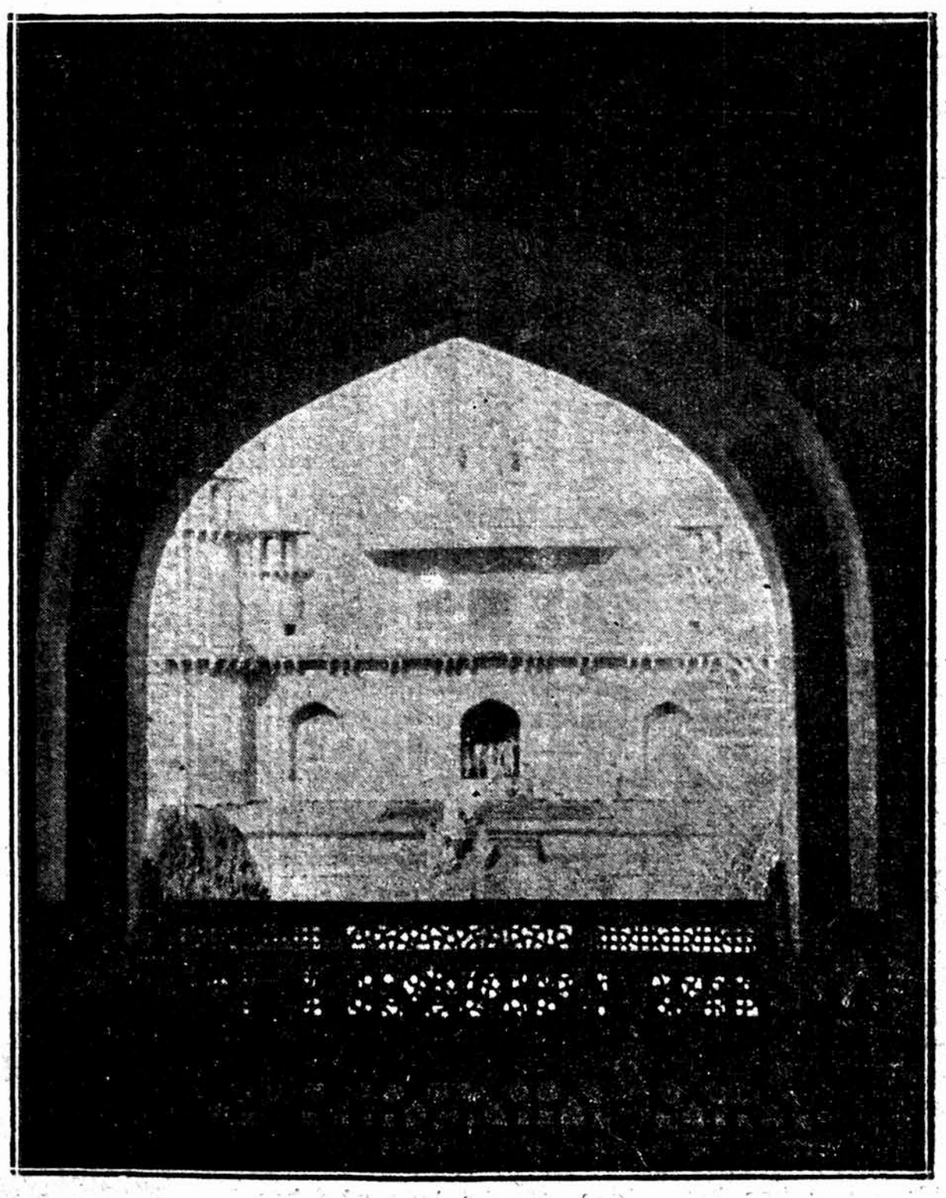
Ideal Traveller

Unmindful of the hurry and bustle the ideal traveller will immediately doze into fitful slumber dreaming of pleasant experiences at the end of the journey. But few will accord him that title. The man next to him will incessantly shout into his ears, or, worse still, the one behind will violently shake him into consciousness if only to ask the name of the next station or if he is bound to so and so place. In the face of such provocation it requires a highly developed sense of humour to suppress the righteous indignation and prevent you from flying into a fit of temper the unpleasant consequences of which you cannot foresee. But the mischief has been done. The last fumes of a glorious dream have rapidly vanished on the farther horizon leaving your mind in a haze. You are wide awake. A newspaper is thrust an inch before your nose shutting out a pleasant vista rolling before your eyes. No amount of protestation or pleading, for that matter, will ever convince him of the wrong and, before you are through with him, you fall back out of sheer exhaustion, while my gentleman sits bolt upright, at the other end, triumphantly gloating upon your weakness.

Politicians All

The main topic of conversation centres round the coming of another conflagration in Europe or in the Far East. Chances of success of each nation are discussed freely punctuated by personal reminiscences of the last war and the vital part India will have to play in case Britain gets involved in it. One enterprising individual went so far as to predict one million casualties on each side! Somebody sets the ball rolling and politics is discussed loud and long with the fiery eloquence of a Burke. A pseudo-politician whipped into a tempo by his opponent will tell you in tones vibrant with patriotic fire the latest move in political circles, all the high-brow talk, rampant in the press, will melt into matter-of-fact terms before a pungent attack, and he will enlighten you on many a moot point with the cunning of a Machiavelli.

I remember a particular gentleman who had managed to keep himself aloof from this chattering humanity suddenly emerged into limelight and entertained us with an address somewhat thus: "The time is sick and out of joint; the age of to-day shows signs of premature decay; the natural factors conducive to the welfare and happiness of the large masses of the human race have been discarded; superficiality and hectic pleasures cast a pervading influence over us; charity withers and crumbles to dust,—greed sways over the world,—the end of our civilisation is a foregone conclusion." A dark picture, indeed, dark as night, fearful as hell, worthy of the pencil of the illustrator of Dante's Inferno. Science, too, is not beyond the pale of the third-class carriage and one hears how America has harnessed the elements of nature for the benefit of mankind, how England is striving to conquer disease without the surgeon's probe; and, if you have patience enough to hang on to your man, he will tell you with the prophetic vision of a Wells all you should know about "things to come."



Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb, at Agra.
(Photo by J. J. Mehta).

Dangers Of Sleep

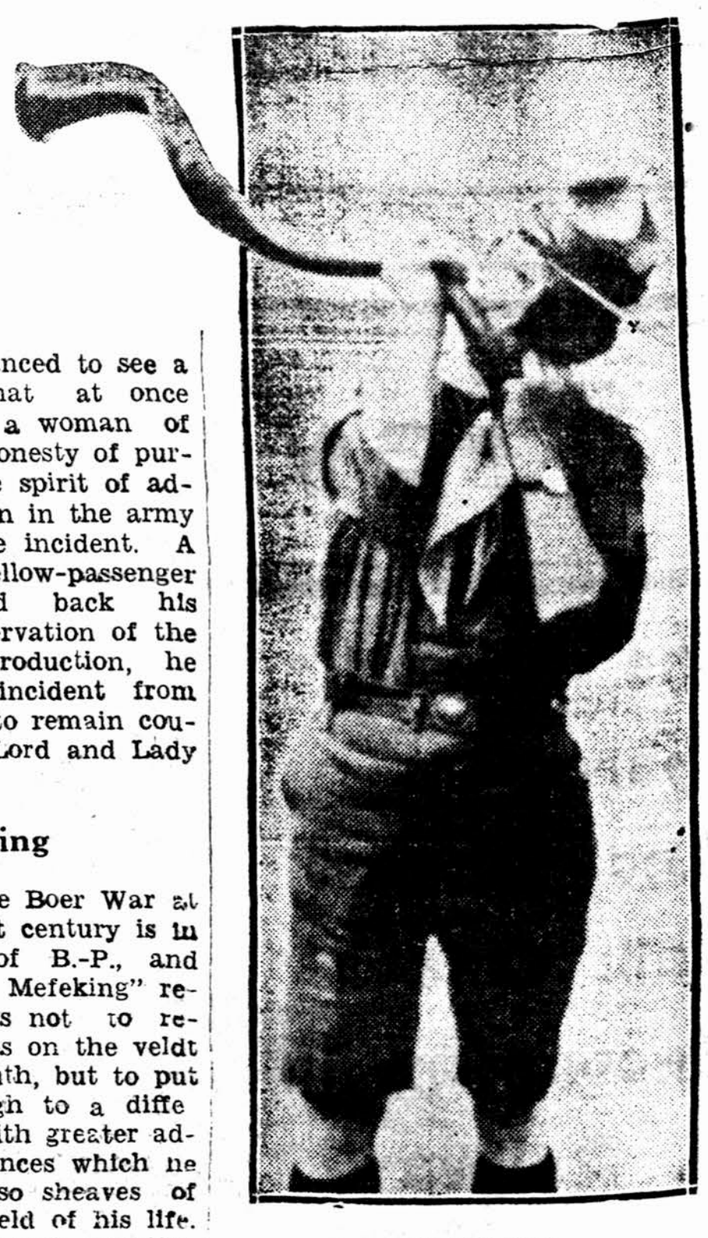
The scum of humanity thrives well on this fertile soil. Here's a happy hunting ground for charlatans to palm off cheap imitations on the gullible public, pick-pockets reap a rich harvest, and it is not an unusual sight to see an individual, who had fallen an unwary victim to these social thieves frantically diving his hands into his pockets only to find them picked clean of all their contents. One cannot distinguish a friend from an enemy and has to tighten the purse strings and keep a sharp look-out on these well-dressed mischief-mongers who will not hesitate to bleed you white to your last pie if given the chance. The cool wind and the soft gliding motion of the train will lull you to sleep if you allow the witchery of the hour to creep over your senses in an indiscreet moment. It has been known that persons have been robbed of all their belongings and beggared of speech when they dropped at their destination only to find an embarrassing situation facing them in all its stark reality.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The Great Secret is not having bad manners or good manners or any other particular sort of manners but having the same manners for all human souls; in short, behaving as if you were in Heaven where there are no third-class carriages and one soul is as good as another.—G. B. SHAW.

THE CHIEF SCOUT OF THE WORLD

Piper Of Pax Who Has Drawn Together Two And A Half Millions Of Youth In A Brotherhood Of Peace And Goodwill



THE PIPER

(By B. J. PRESSWALLA)

"Witness that hero, who to stubborn will
Joins schoolboy humour and a veteran's skill."
—Dr. W. HAIG.

The boyhood of India is entertaining a remarkably great man in the person of Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout of the World. A great soldier once and now a greater pacifist, Lord Baden-Powell carries a load of eighty years on him, and mature with experience in the "'Varsity of Life", as he puts it, he is visiting this ancient land where he spent several of his early years with the 13th Hussars.

His lordship, popularly, or rather 'scoutily' known as B.-P., comes of two very noble and ancient families. His father was a well-known physicist and a theologian of note, and Savilian professor of Geometry at Oxford. His mother claimed direct descendence from the famous founder of Virginia, Captain John Smith, and was a highly accomplished woman who counted among her intimate friends, men like Dr. Jowitt, Dean Stanley, and the great brains of literature, Browning, Ruskin and Thackeray.

Remarkable Gifts

The early training of B.-P. fell in the hands of his cultured mother, a woman who knew the value of practical training to a remarkable degree, and who brought up this young man with his brothers and sister with the lesson of first-hand observation. B.-P.'s career has been one of continuous progress though his innate modest attributes his success in life to "fortune or outside agencies."

From a very early age he developed several arts, the more important of which were mimicry, sketching, and reading the lives of passers-by from their gait and movement. There was not a farmyard or wood nearby, the animals of which he could not passably imitate in their respective cries. This light side of life he has imported with advantage in the scout training, the essence of which is the Patrol system, to foster team spirit. His charcoal he wielded with a facility that would do credit to a skilled artist, and, moreover, he developed ambidexterity, so that a picture was being outlined by his right-hand and shaded by his left. It is said that his left-hand practice at different things so alarmed his people that the matter had finally to be decided in his favour by no less a man than Ruskin. And what has all that practice come to? Every book by or on B.-P. is profusely illustrated by pencil sketches that serve to drive home the subject to the reader. His "Sketches in Mafeking and East Africa" is a book of his travel in such pen-strokes and witty letter-press, a collection of his impressions gained in his long journeys through the Dark Continent accompanied by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Lady Baden-Powell

His other hobby of penetrating into the lives of men from their movements and behaviour is the one which he turned to the best account, for it led him to select the lady who has been his life-long companion at home and abroad. He once chanced to see a girl with a gait that at once marked her out as a woman of commonsense and honesty of purpose as well as the spirit of adventure. He was then in the army and soon forgot the incident. A few years later a fellow-passenger strangely switched back his memory to the observation of the earlier date. On introduction, he could extract the incident from her, and they met to remain coupled ever after as Lord and Lady Baden-Powell.

Hero Of Mafeking

The history of the Boer War at the end of the last century is in part the history of B.-P., and when the "Hero of Mefeking" returned home, it was not to recount his adventures on the veldt from mouth to mouth, but to put into practice, though to a different account and with greater advantage, his experiences which he had gathered like so sheaves of corn in the vast field of his life. His own words are more effective to convey what he felt and why: "My heart sickens at the thousands of boys and young men, pale, narrow-chested, hunched up, miserable specimens, smoking endless cigarettes, numbers of them betting, all of them learning to be hysterical. Get the lads away from this, teach them to be manly, to play the game, whatever it may be, and not be merely onlookers and loafers."

Birth Of The Movement

And he got them away all right—away, on to the little island of Brownsea, just a handful of them, the 'great ancestors' of our present-day scouts. There on the island, B.-P. re-lived his youth with them, studying with and teaching them in the open-air classes of the school of Nature, where he himself had lisped his A, B, C. Penetrating the woods, dissecting the plants, stalking the wild fauna around and gazing at the stars, this was the time-table in the little school at Brownsea. There he planted the little seedling that to-day is a large tree spreading its hospitable foliage with a mute message to the boyhood of the world to wean it away from the mire of this life and afford a shelter from the inclement weather that is of men's own making.

This was in 1908, but its message had caught on, thanks not only to the personality of its author, but the inherent efficacy of the training also. To the parent, it meant for his boy, physical training, art, a high sense of discipline, honour and chivalry and all that can be rolled up into the word 'Character'. To the boy, it is endless joy, for it is recreation in education and education in recreation. To the nation, it is an asset of good citizenship in the balance-sheet of national life. As B.-P. would have it in a message to the scouts on his mother's death: There is only one pain greater than that of losing your mother, and that is for your mother to lose you—I do not mean by death, but by your own misdeeds . . . . You have not the power of preventing her losing **you by death, but you can** save her from losing you in the other way."

Piper Of Pax

The one great memorial of him that will enshrine his memory when the inevitable event descends on him—and may it be far off—will be that to be found in every corner of every city of this world, the big or small bare-kneed lad with a staff in hand, his right hand encircling its three fingers in a solemn pledge to "do his best to do his duty to God, King and Country, to help other people at all times and to obey the Scout Law". For go through the various countries of the globe and the Chief will not be a stranger anywhere. No wonder his biographer has dubbed him the Piper of Pax on the analogy that this one man on Pax Hill, Bentley, England could draw together to his tune the youth of the world in a brotherhood of peace and goodwill.

Indian Branch

Sixteen years ago, B.-P. blessed the movement in India under the able guidance of the late lamented Dr. Annie Besant, who fought with the British authorities to get the movement in India affiliated to the Imperial Headquarters. The Chief and his wife visited the country in 1921 and welded together the several boy movements of the time under one flag, at which historic event Dr. Besant took the scout promise from the Chief.

Scholar, warrior and pacifist, and above all, guide, philosopher and friend to the boyhood of the world, B.-P. is now touring India and will celebrate his eightieth birthday on the 22nd of February next. A man who was by no means born with a silver spoon in his mouth, B.-P. is a happy man blessed with a happy family. Is he now a rich man? He was at least so described by a writer in the "Manchester Guardian" once. His answer is "Yes. The richest man in the world. A rich man is not a man with a whole pot of money, but a man who is really happy. I am that."

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Romance Of Indian Lac Industry

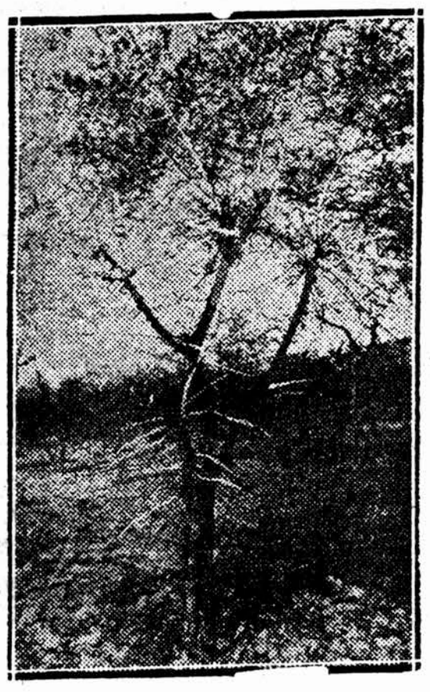
Parasitical Insect-Product With Immense Industrial Possibilities

Lac is virtually an Indian monopoly and the extremely high prices that ruled during the post-war boom period encouraged the manufacture of synthetic rivals. The Government of India acting on the recommendations of a commission of enquiry, set up for the purpose, levied a cess on all exports of lac which was to be spent on research.

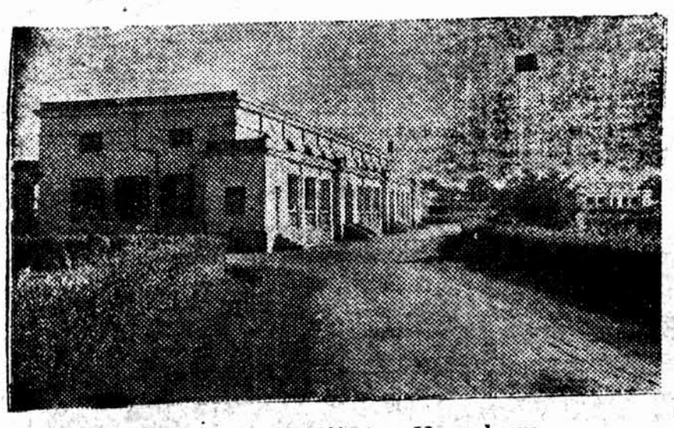
The Lac Research Institute was started in August, 1925, with fully equipped laboratories for carrying out biochemical and entomological researches on the cultivation of lac.

Method Of Culture

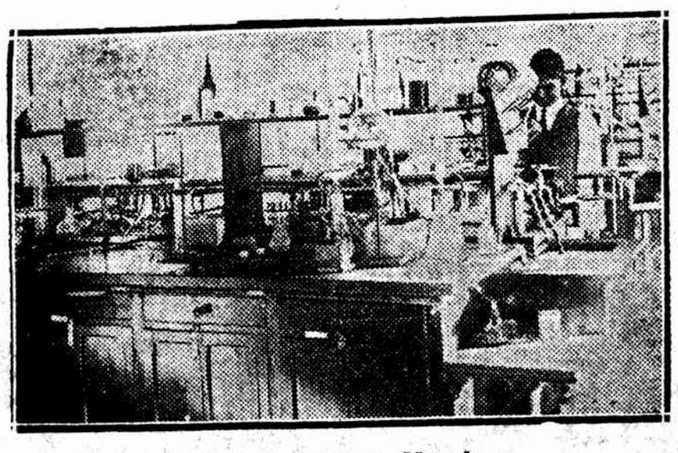
The plantations of several types of host trees that are fit for lac propagation attached to the Institute extend over 85-90 acres. One such type is the Khair tree. In the plantation, after due trials, successful improved methods of cultivation of lac are evolved. The processes involved in the culture of lac are pruning the trees at the proper time infecting the new shoots that come out with brood lac, and careful removal of the crop before swarming of the brood lac takes place. Every probable host tree found in India and Burma is grown and investigated.



A Khair tree with Lac covering its branches



The Lac Research Institute, Nam kum.



emical Laboratory, Namkum

The manufacture of lac consists in scraping the lac from the sticks, grinding coarsely, washing in water to remove the insect bodies and dye and a final cleaning by hot filtration. The last process i.e. manufacture of shellac is carried out by holding a long cloth bag stuffed with seed lac, in front of a charcoal fire until the lac softens and squeezing out the clean lac leaving the impurities which are not fusible, inside the bag. The Institute is engaged upon improving the methods of manufacture for a higher yield and a more uniform quality product.

The Lac-Insect

In the entomological section of the Institute, life history of the lac insect, selection of strains, morphological and physiological studies on the lac insect and the organisms predatory or parasitic on it are investigated. Control of undesirable insects is studied, in the first instance, in the laboratory. Useful results obtained both in the plantation and the laboratory are broadcast among the cultivators through the agency of trained "Kamdars"

The chemical laboratories, although originally meant for purely biochemical researches in connection with the cultivation of lac, have been considerably enlarged in size and scope for investigations connected with the fundamental chemistry of lac as also its utilisation in various industries. An important outlet for lac is in the varnish industry and during the past few years useful and interesting results have been obtained for improving the quality. An air conditioned room has been added to the Institute for drying the varnish films and testing them under specified temperature and humidity condition.

Vast Field

Although shellac is still the most desirable resin for gramophone record making, there is a vast field before it in the moulding of innumerable articles of every day use, for which bakelite and other synthetic resins have shown the way. If only its properties could be improved in one or two directions the prospects would be still better. That this is possible has been proved by the recent work in the Institute, which is now provided with an experimental hydraulic press, steel moulds, moulded tumbler and switch cover from shellac and a heating chamber for testing the thermal resistance of the moulded articles. The moulded specimens are also tested for impact and bending strength in standard instruments.

The Institute is just entering upon the net stage when the benefits accruing from research are being carried to the cultivator, manufacturer and industrialist which at the same time the elucidation of the mystery of the constitution of lac and preparation of more useful chemical modifications of it are being vigorously pursued.

Washing of scraped Lac after crushing to prepare "seed lac".

Scraping of Lac from sticks.

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PRESIDENT JAWAHARLAL....

Through British Eyes

"IN HIS BLOOD IS THE ITCH FOR COMPLETE FREEDOM FROM THE BRITISH YOKE"

"Wrinkled Mahatma Gandhi is so scared of publicity that although he emerged last week from semi-retirement with enormous success, he shrewdly let communistic Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru take all the credit," writes the "Weekly Review" commenting on the proceedings of the Faizpur Congress.

"In every respect victory went to the Mahatma last week. At his special behest the anti-British Indian National Congress was held at Faizpur Village, surrounded by cotton fields in the heart of the Maharashtra country under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In Pandit Nehru's blood is the itch for complete freedom from the "British yoke". His father was also a fighter in the cause of Indian freedom, but whereas father Motilal was gentle, compromising and patient, son Jawaharlal is stern, unbending, ardent for immediate action. No believer in the British Raj, he sees it not merely as the protector of British but of Indian vested interests. Not political revolution alone, which would free India from foreign domination, is his demand; he wants a social revolution which would effect a complete change in India's economic system. According to him, the rule of Britain is entirely opposed to this idea, and only when India is independent can she effectively begin to set her house in order.

Only on the threshold of middle age, Nehru has many great qualities, as Government officials are the first to admit. His willingness to go repeatedly to gaol is proof of his courage; he has the self-confidence of the leader who knows what he wants, and a winning, decisive personality. Sixteen years ago, as the disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, he took, with his beloved chief of those days, a new and long step converting the Congress from an ineffective body feebly functioning among the upper classes into a powerful democratic organisation with its roots in the vast Indian masses. Quick to react was Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to the post-war revolutionary changes in Europe and Asia and the dictatorial nationalism of such countries as Japan and Italy. Stoutly he maintains that the result of post-war changes has been "progressive deterioration everywhere except in the wide-flung territories where, in marked contrast to the rest of the world, astonishing progress has been made in every direction". "Between Indian nationalism, Indian freedom and British imperialism there can be no common ground", he declares. "If we remain within the imperialist fold, whatever our name or status, we remain cribbed and confined and allied to and dominated by the reactionary forces and the great vested interests of the capitalist world."

Suburban Bombay Across The Harbour!

Claim Of Mandwa, Popular Holiday Resort, For Colonization

By M. J. CARR

Right across the Bombay harbour about ten miles distant lies the little port of Mandwa at the head of the Kolaba district which stretches for some miles down the coast. Its situation is lovely, on entering the bay from the sea the view that presents itself to the eye is striking. On the right are several bare hillocks that rise straight from the sandy beach from the top of the largest of which there rises a white masonry beacon pillar serving as a beautiful landmark; towards the east the hills of varying tints of blue rise one above another. They are dominated in the far distance by the highest tops of the western Ghats that seem to melt in the horizon. Mandwa forms a beautiful bay and in spite of the drawback of the shallowness of the beach it is a place of considerable importance. Rice, vegetables, mangoes, fuel, fish and other commodities are regularly ferried over to the markets of Bombay.

Ideal Holiday Resort

The village of Mandwa is hidden in a thick grove of palms and not until one rambles in the village does one come across the huts and village tenements of the people. The population consists chiefly of peasants and fisher-folk Along the beach are lined several fishing-smacks, which when the tide is favourable will be put out to sea; the fish that is caught is then sold in the markets of Bombay. The fishermen also supplement their means of their livelihood by ferrying across in their matchuwas or country crafts several passengers to and from Bombay; among such passengers are also many holiday-makers and sight-seers. But this system of ferrying across, depending as it did on tides and winds, soon seemed to be antiquated and quite inadequate to meet the needs of the people and for this a private company of steam-launches known as Mandwa Ferries Ltd. has been formed about two years ago. It has proved quite popular and a number of people who desire to escape from the monotony of city life make the voyage to Mandwa and there, amidst the sun-shine of the beach and ideal rural environs, spend an enjoyable evening or week-end.

Suburban Bombay Across The Harbour

The need of a good week-end health resort, preferably by the sea, was acutely felt by the city population of Bombay. For this the population drifted northwards and found good resorts in Juhu and elsewhere, but only a few years since the people have looked across its beautiful harbour and have explored possibilities of such amenities on this side. A few years ago Uran was a little more than an unfamiliar name to the city of Bombay, to-day it forms an integral part of the city just like Bandra or Vile Parle and this is, perhaps, the first step in the formation of suburban Bombay across the harbour. The recent opening of the Mora Pier at Uran by H. E. the Governor has linked the place with Bombay yet more intimately, thus bringing it closer to Bombay's population by the facilities offered.

Mandwa is just another such place within an hour's distance. Some years ago a certain community of Bombay seriously thought of colonising the place; several beautiful sites in the bay were actually selected and marked off for buildings but for some reason or other the scheme fell through and failed to materialise. But the venture, though made some years ago, is enough to prove that there have been people who have considered such schemes for using this place as a settlement. Such a scheme would be more welcome now when increased facilities of transport across the harbour have been provided and will still increase when necessity demands. Moreover Mandwa is agreeably situated, it is within sight of Bombay and forms part of a harbour that has rightly been said to be one of the most beautiful in the world. From the white beacon-tower on one end of the bay a fair prospect of Bombay harbour can be obtained. On the south can be discerned the islands of Andheri and Khanderi near Alibag; in front lies the beautiful harbour of Bombay encircled by low undulating hills—a fine view of hills and the sea. To the left rises the forest of masts of vessels in the harbour and all along the eastern horizon rise the square white blocks of buildings, so flat is Bombay that they almost seem to arise from the foundation of the sea. Towards the South stretches the long clav-like line of Colaba rocks tapering to a point and behind it the Backbay, the Malabar hill darkening the horizon and then, of course, the everlasting sea.

Other Good Resorts

With Mandwa as a base one can extend one's excursions in the district which is rich in antiquities and historical associations. First there is Alibag, the headquarters of the Kolaba district. It is situated at the mouth of the tidal creek. In the foreground is the sea-fort of Kolaba at one time the stronghold of the Maratha sea-power. Alibag i.e., Ali's Garden is said to be built after Ali, a rich merchant who lived about two hundred years ago. The largest building in Alibag is the Hirakot or Diamond Fort, a huge structure, massive and compact, built of black stone, it stands within a hundred yards of the beach. About six miles south of Mandwa is the hill of Kankeshwar, 1261 feet in height. Its sides are bare but its top is wooded and covered with a large growth of trees, whose leaves known as the "mauli" leaves are largely exported to Bombay via Mandwa. These leaves are weaved together to make plates out of which Hindus eat their meals. A visit to this hill is amply repaid for one gets an excellent view of Bombay city and harbour. Other places of interest are Revdanda and Chaul. Chaul had a very ancient history being one of the chief ports of this coast. Later the Portuguese acquired it, on the decline of their power, the city fell to ruins which can be seen even to this day. All these places can be seen during a week-end visit by staying at Mandwa. The beautiful situation of Mandwa, its nearness to the sea and Bombay makes the place pleasantly cool. It is open to the sea and the western breezes, its long stretch of curving beach, its wooded sides and pleasant ascents, its wide view of hills and sea make it an ideal place to visit on a week-end trip.

Give It A Trial!

The possibilities of development in Mandwa are great. Right across the harbour it seems to appeal mutely to give it a fair trial. Great cities have developed in all directions, across sea, river and lake. Bombay's teeming population after drifting northwards is now gradually showing a tendency to gravitate towards those places that had hitherto been looked upon as separated by the sea. Far from being a barrier the sea might yet become a great thoroughfare, the people have become "sea-minded" and expansion across the harbour is increasingly felt. Under these circumstances Mandwa has a glorious future before it.

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SOLIGAS

Afraid Of Amildar's Daftar, And Not Of A Tiger's Claw!

By Y. G. KRISHNA MURTHI

Afraid of Amildar's daftar and not of tiger's claw, dreading the approach of small-pox and not the advance of a tusker, the life of the Soliga tribe scintillates thrill and romance.

DINNER OF HERBS.

His tiny cottage is built on a slope to keep the elephants at a respectable distance. It is encircled by a garden full of weeds and wild flowers. His portable hut, built in few twigs and thatches, is a marvel of engineering skill. Cinders sparkling in a pit form his hearth. Usually he eats a dinner of herbs. Sometimes the prey of his morning hunt forms his supper. With infinite relish he uses a bulby vegetable called Nave.

Many Soligas have been either crushed to death by a bear or trampled by an elephant in their search for this tasteful delicacy. It can only be unearthed after digging five to seven feet.

A TRAGIC STORY

With a heavy tear in his eye my guide narrated a very tragic episode. One day two brothers set out in search of game. Lounging in the evening sunshine they were digging. Meanwhile, they heard the loud trumpetings of an elephant. Then saw a tusker, mad with fury, advancing towards them. Quick as flash, the elder brother took to his heels. The younger one hid himself in the pit.

The tusker came near the spot. His life seemed to jump out of his skin. It thrust its trunk to catch him and grasped his long cap. It mistook the cap for the man and

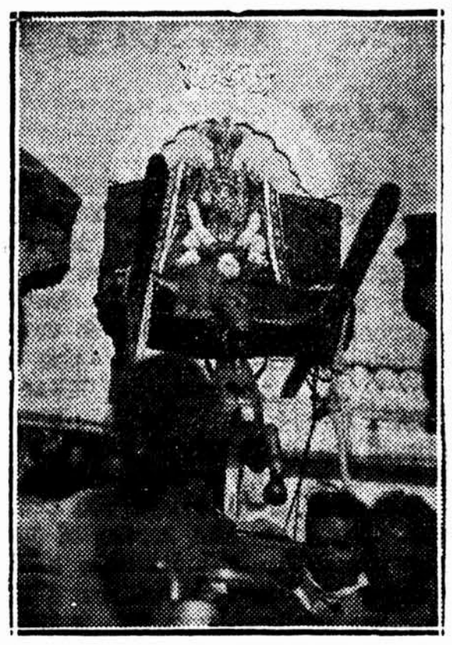
A Typical Soliga

tore it into unrecognisable atoms. Then the tusker chased the elder brother who was frantically running to save his skin.

The man who was hiding in the pit thought that it was the opportune moment to effect his escape. So he sprang to his feet. As his ill-luck would have it the tusker observed his movements and turned back foaming with anger. After a hot pursuit the living battering-ram converted that brave lad into a ball of flesh. His body was duly interred. The tusker scented the spot and came there the next day. It threw the bones in different directions and poured the ashes on its head, not in repentance but to wreck its terrible vengeance.

FEARLESS RACE

A Soliga is short in stature, snub-nosed and of coaltar complexion. His hard and ever-erect hair reflects his iron will. The privileged few wear clothes and for the rest tanned skin is the apparel. His keen sight can observe distant objects without the aid of a telescope. His ears are trained to catch the sound of the fall of a whithered leaf. He is absolutely fearless and extremely truthful. From head to foot he is all heart.



Soligas taking out in a procession the image of their God Ranga.

A Soliga incarnates superstition His belief in ghosts and witchcraft is unshakeable. The idol of his worship is God Ranga He calls him his brother-in-law. A legend has been woven round that image to the effect that God Ranga fell in love with a Soliga damsel and permanently settled on the Biligiri Hills top. During the car-festival every Soliga pays homage to the god. They offer to the temple the first fruits of their garden.

They also worship with great reverence the Holy Champak. A huge tree with its myriad branches towers aloft whose eminence seems to pierce the vaulted canopy. The girth of the tree measures 100ft. Its roots are washed by the streamlet Bhargavi, which winds its way down the wooded valley and flows in silvery lines. The roots of this tree are entwined by leeches and its shade is the pleasure resort of wild elephants. Only the magic work of a Rambrandt can paint the scenic beauty of this enchanting woodland. Every year the soligas meet beneath this tree and worship it with astonishing devotion.

UNFLINCHING DEVOTION

Tradition says that Parasurama slew his mother at the bidding of his father. To be free from that sin he desired to bathe in the heavenly Ganges and that it assumed the form of the rivulet Bhargavi. It is said that he made penance beneath the Holy Champak where many saligrams are found. Near by is a temple where Parasuram's image is enshrined. It is a place of pilgrimage for the Soligas. Once H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore visited that place. At the sight of the party the Soligas ran away. They are afraid of men who wear hat, because they think that they are vaccinators. Thereupon the Maharaja ordered some to be brought. When they were produced before him he asked if they wanted any present. They requested the Maharaja to give a drum and a trumpet to be used during the time of worship in Parasuram's temple. This incident reveals their unflinching devotion and enviable contentment.

The chief industry of Soligas is to extract honey and to collect wax. With the agility of an ape they perch themselves on the topmost branch. They exchange forest products for fancy goods. Their ignorance of weights and measures makes them the victims of dupe. The Japanese bangles, adorn the wrist of a Soliga maid While tapping bee-hives, they are sometimes taken unawares by bears.

WOOED BY BEAR

Three years ago a Soliga by name Kalla Mada who had been to collect wax was pursued by a tiger. He climbed a tree and the tiger sat beneath it with a vigilant eye. Meanwhile darkness fell. A bear came from the neighbouring tree and thought that it had a companion there. Mada shrouded his body with his black blanket. The bear sat beside him, pealed the skin of a jack fruit and gave some slices to his "sweet-heart." As he was awfully hungry he greedily devoured them. Elated with joy the bear began to woo him and gave the slices in both hands. He waited for the right moment and gave it a violent kick. The bear was hurled headlong and when it fell on the ground, was chased by the tiger. Mada quietly made good his escape.

SOLIGA FRATERNITY

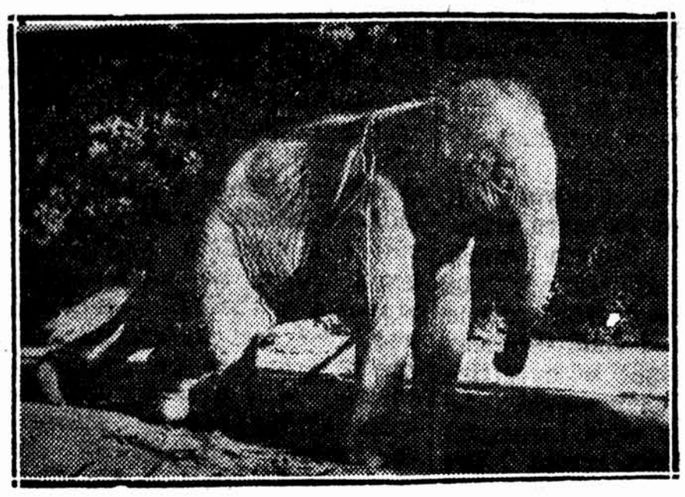
The tribal instinct in this primitive race is very much pronounced. They live in huts and a cluster of them is called a podu. Each podu has its elected chief who is a man of undaunted valour and incorruptible. He is the "patria potestas" and every adult submits to his will. He is the high-priest, the supreme judge and the benign king of the podu. He is the despair of the lawyers. Hitherto no single dispute of Soligas has been settled in a court.

Whenever a member of their fraternity dies the chief flashes the news by firing thrice. From podu to podu the news is transmitted. In a solemn way they bury the dead. The body of persons killed by an elephant is paved with slabs and minute guns are fired.

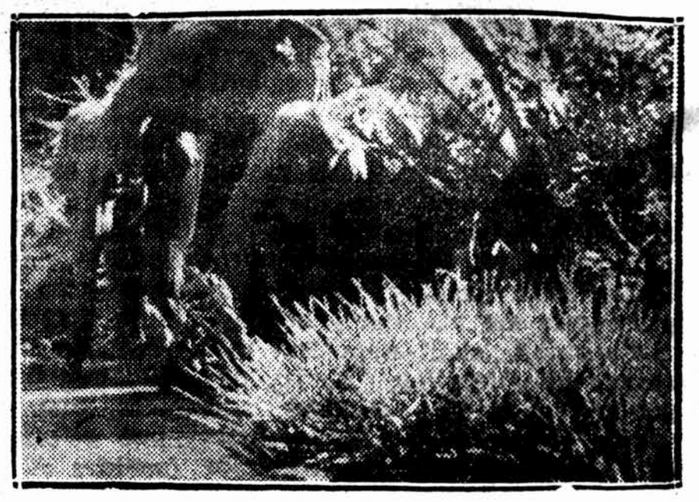
CURIOUS PARODOX

The Soliga is a riddle to the anthropologist. The bait that is thrown to civilise him he deems it to be his death-trap. But yet he entreats the Ranger to renew the license of his gun. He cures snake-bite within a few seconds by uprooting a plant. But he deserts his own son if he is infected with small-pox. The zealful missionary will only blind the eyes of a Soliga if he bears near him the torch of enlightenment. For he has lived for ages in darkness

A Soliga woman



An angry wild elephant trying to break its chain.



Wild elephants quenching their thirst in the Bhargavi River.

(Photos by G. V. Eswar.)

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He Founded A University

SIR ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR

A Life-Sketch Of Raja Sir Annamalai

By NILKAN PERUMAL

One sunny day in November 1929 a German liner dropped anchor in the pretty island of Penang in the Straits Settlements. It was early morning. The vessel did not come to the wharf but stood on the 'roads.' And on its Upper deck stood a smartly dressed middle aged man, leaning against the rails. He was attired in a flawless European suit of clothing but he was an Indian. There was an air of profuse dignity around him. He was of fair complexion, had small narrow eyes, big nose and thin lips. The face was fleshy and brow broad. He gazed at the beautiful island of Penang with the eyes of a dreamer. He was calm and thoughtful.

Within a few minutes of the vessel's arrival, hundreds of Indians domiciled in Penang went on board to receive him. They garlanded him and exchanged greetings with broad smiles playing on their lips. There was an atmosphere of joy on board. Later on they brought him ashore in a decorated steam launch and took him through the streets of Penang in procession befitting a Prince and amidst pomp and music. Crowds of Chinese, Malays and Europeans in the town stood and admired the man who was thus being honoured. On enquiry I learned that it was the Hon. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of South India, a Philanthropist, who was on a visit to Malaya.

The very evening he arrived I met the Rajah at his residence. He received me warmly but preferred to be business-like in conversation. He appeared to listen, rather than to talk. He questioned me roundly about affairs and I answered all. But when I began asking him about details of his life and career, his philanthropies and the philosophy of life he professed, the Rajah was unwilling to discuss any of them. But then we talked of other things and parted after a short while

All that I had known about the Rajah hitherto was those items about him printed in the daily Indian press. But on meeting him some of his characteristics began to reveal themselves before me. I was quite impressed by the dignified manner of his talk. For that reason I decided to make a study of the man but the opportunity to do so came only sometime afterwards.

Founded A University

Rajah Sir Annamalai's name will be enshrined in the hearts of many, chiefly on account of his educational benefactions in South India. The greatest achievement of his life, I think, is the founding of a residential University. As an ardent lover of his own mother tongue Tamil and as a servant of the people, the advancement of Tamil culture was an object quite near to his heart than anything else. He therefore wanted to do his bit in life for that. And he could have done it in no other way suitably than founding seats of learning. To begin with he founded the Meenakshi college in Chidambaram in 1920. Nine years later, he turned it into a vast residential University at a cost of over seventy lakhs of rupees, the Government and himself sharing the amount in equal measure.

The benefactions of Rajah Sir Annamalai are never limited to narrow spheres. To any and every deserving cause his purse gives support. He has the spirit of a Carnagie in making endowments. Like the Scots-American, the Rajah too possesses the shrewdness in giving his support only to causes of a very deserving type. Carnagie once wrote that "out of every thousand dollars spent in so-called charity to-day, it is probably true that nine hundred is unwisely spent; so spent indeed as to produce the very evils which it proposes to mitigate or cure." There is more than truth in this remarkable statement. I have made a study of Rajah Sir Annamalai's endowments and to my mind it strike that they are all of a very worthy type. Further they are never on a sect or creed basis.

A few years ago when I was in England I was going through a list of donors to Lady Simon's anti-slavery Campaign Fund. Among them I came across the name of the Rajah with a handsome donation of £1,000 placed against his name. That gave me the idea that his benefactions have reached several parts of the world and were never limited to spheres around his fire-place alone. In Madras he founded a social club called the "Willingdon" at a cost of nearly two lakhs of rupees, just on the model of the one of the same name in Bombay.

Began At Home

When he started to do philathropic work, he began by serving his own community folks, the Nattukottai Chettiars. He has given them in Chettinad a first rate hospital named after the name of the wife of a former Governor of Madras. He gave the town of Kanadukathan the gift of a little aerodrome, so that in case a Ceylon-India air mail service came into reality, Chettinad might achieve the prominence it would achieve by it. Further, he was instrumental in bringing a railway connection to Chettinad a few years ago and without which travelling fecilities for his people would have been at a disadvantage. For all these good deeds, the people of Chetinad hail him with respect and affection such as they have shown to no other in the community, for he is their supreme leader, a patriarch.

The interests of his community are a deep concern for him always. Not only the Chettiars in India received his advices at all times but the several thousands of them doing banking business in countries like Burma, Malaya, Java and Indo-China look up to him for guidance in their affairs. For instance when a few Chettiars were expelled from Indo-China in 1933, the Rajah became restless until justice was done to them. As a result of his efforts, the expelled men were finally recalled into that country.

Not A Politician

For nearly twenty years in all the Rajah had been sitting in the Madras Legislative Council as well as in the Council of State at Delhi. During these years, he was never a blazing politician. Neither did he fight very much for the cause of the people. He never blindly supported the Government either. According to his own lights, he exercised sound judgment in all his legislative functions.

Sir Annamalai has never been in thick party politics at any time in his life. However, I believe that he was once a member of the Justice Party and that his advice was respectfully sought by the late Dr. Nair and Sir P. T. Chetty, the founders of that Party in south India. Still, he took no active part in its work. Why the Rajah Saheb is not very much a politician these days even, I am not able to understand. In an India plunged into great political activity it is seldom that men of such vast personal influence as the Rajah could ever ignore political life. But surprisingly enough he has left it all alone. He figures prominently in South India's commercial and financial world. He was for many years a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India and was also engaged in the task of building up the Southern India chamber of Commerce to the prominent position it has attained today.

A Born Banker!

Fifty-six years ago the Rajah was born in Kanadukathan in Chettinad. His father was a banker and I understand that he was the richest man in that place. Annamalai Chettiar's family fortunes were built from the banking business it carried on in places like Burman, Malaya and Indo-China. As a boy, the philanthropist's interests were turned towards banking work by his father. Earlier he was sent to a school for a few years. In his teens he became an active assistant to his father in the banking business. Even to-day he is in it.

Hardly was he thirty when he realized that the man of wealth should not be content to enjoy its yield for himself alone. He wanted to distribute it to causes of a deserving nature. Educational work interested him. So he founded a college at Chidambaram. Later it became a University in 1929. It is known after his name and is situated in Annamalainagar, quite close to Chidambaram.

In the summer of 1930 the Annamalai University was formally inaugurated by Sir George Stanley the then Governor of Madras. The Governor as the Chancellor and the Founder himself as the Pro-Chancellor made speeches on the occasion. Sir George paid a handsome tribute to the Rajah whose open-handed generosity he said was responsible for this great achievement at Annamalainagar.

Regular Habits

Rajah Sir Annamalai is a man of regular habits in life and to this he attributes his robust health. For one thing, he rises up early by four o'clock in the morning, takes a bath and sits at his desk after prayer and a cup of coffee before the day dawns. When Lord Goschen was Governor of Madras he often wondered in the early mornings as to why there was light in the Rajah's study in his Ooty bungalow, situated quite opposite to the Government House. Then the Governor was told that the Rajah began his working hours even as early as five. This surprised Goschen very much.

By seven in the morning his secretaries arrive to sit with him and take notes and replies for letters and to attend to other items of work. With them he spends a couple of hours and then moves on to a chamber to receive visitors. Important or not every man is treated hospitably by the Rajah. He does not make the talk borning at any cost, and time is so valuable to him. By eleven he has his breakfast and then again he goes on working. Later, he may rest for an hour or so. By evening he goes for a ride or to attend some social gathering in the city. Otherwise he spends the evening in the vast garden of his palatial mansion at Adyar, better than which there is no building in Madras or for that matter in the whole of South India for magnificence, beauty or rich furnishing.

What further achievement await the Rajah I cannot say. He has done great things in the line of philanthropy as few men, in South India have done. What better service a man can give humanity more than the supreme service of education to people? The founding of a University is one of the rarest things a man is privileged to do on earth. We have known men like Cecil Rhodes who endowed large sums of money to educational centres like Oxford. But the number of those who came forward to found a University with millions endowed for it, are rare indeed. And among those few noble souls will be counted the name of Rajah Sir Annamalai. It will be written prominently in the scrolls of India's educational history when the historian of the future sits down to assess the worth of his work.

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A WANDERING COUPLE

Bakers Of Hollywood Arrive In Bombay After Visiting 80 Countries

Cold weather is the tourist season in India. But for quite a long time no tourist with such an amazing record of adventures in all parts of the world has come to this country as Mr. and Mrs. Walter Baker, an American couple who have visited no less than 80 different countries by car and by aeroplane. They arrived in Bombay from Australia with another companion and a touring Ford Motor car bearing the most unique collection of souvenir badges as evidence of the many countries the party have visited. These badges in themselves are worthy of special notice. They are mostly from different automobiling associations of the world.

Mrs. Baker with the Head-hunters of the Philippines

Among them one may see the hammer and sickle of Soviet Russia, the Kangaroo and boomerang of Australia and the hieroglyphics of China. There are, too, many other strange devices all mounted on a wooden girdle round the car.

SEEN WHOLE WORLD.

For years the Bakers have scoured the world in search of fresh adventure. Two years they tour and the next twenty-four months they stay at home—writing, speaking on the radio and delivering lectures illustrated with the films taken by them on their travels.

The first of those two-year tours was devoted to Africa, the next mainly to South America, during the third they toured Europe including Siberia. The present one started sixteen months ago and they have so far done 16,000 miles in their car in Australia and New Zealand. She will be in India for about three months—her itinerary including Agra, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and important places en-route. "We might do a tiger-hunt, too, somewhere," Mrs. Baker said with pleasant anticipation. From India she would sail for Egypt and then on to England from where they would return to their home in Hollywood.

In a Chinese Temple by the Lake.

At the Mike. Miss Aloha Lake

NEVER SEEN GARBO

Yes, their home is in Hollywood. They have met many of the famous stars and some of them are their intimate friends. But Mrs. Baker regretfully confessed having never set eyes on the elusive Garbo.

In the course of their travels they have met many celebrities including ex-King Edward VIII, Mussolini, Charlie Chaplin and many more

WAR WILL COME!

Having gone round the world has given the Bakers a charming informal way of talking—and they can talk on pretty nearly anything. Even politics. They (rather, Mrs. Baker who did most of the talking—as women do!) think war is caused by armament manufacturers for their selfish purposes. "It will come again," she said, "when those Big Businessmen are ready."

Travel, according to the Bakers, is the best form of education for, while on the move, one acquires knowledge of people and things first hand. And, this they go on travelling and learning courting adventure and taking the best out of life. They are never tired of meeting people, particularly those interested in travel. They may be seen at the Majestic Hotel where they will be staying for another few days before they leave for Agra.

At the Shrine of the "Laughing Buddha" Hanchow (China).

After a fight with an Amazon Crocodile in South America.

OUR SHORT STORY

THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL

By DHARAM DEV KASHAP, M.A., B.COM.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

MOHAN	A Clerk.
KANTA	His Wife.
KUMAR	His little son.
Mr. GHOSH	A Film-Director.
MANOHAR	His assistant.
LILA	A Dancer.

"Kanta," addressed Mohan to his wife, "will you make a cup of strong tea for me. I am so tired. D—n this ill-paid clerical work. I wish I could leave it for something better". The poor man was grumbling over his unsatisfactory job. He was employed in a Post-Office at Agra, where he had to work very hard for a small salary of sixty rupees a month.

"Why don't you ask your officer to give you an increment," said Kanta, after she had placed the cup of tea on a table beside him. "That would improve matters".

"I am going to ask him for that very shortly. He is quite pleased with my work. I think he will . . . ." Mohan couldn't finish the sentence, as he was interrupted by the loud and joyful singing of his eight-year old son Kumar, who had just returned from school.

"Papa", cried he, throwing his books around the room, and embracing his father cheerfully, "fulfil your promise now, and buy me a small bicycle at once. I have stood first in my class, and have won a prize, just see," and he placed a small silver-medal in his father's hands.

Both Mohan and Kanta watched the prize with immense joy, and they covered their son's beaming face with affectionate and warm kisses.

"But look here, I don't want to be pleased with caresses only," said Kumar mischievously, releasing himself from their embrace. "I want the bicycle."

"You will surely have one tomorrow, my dear, don't worry," said Mohan, finishing his cup of tea, and asking his wife to prepare another.

Having had his father's promise, Kumar went out in the street in a triumphant manner. Two of his friends passed him on their bicycles. He ridiculed them, passed remarks over their old and cheap vehicles, and informed them, with an air of a big man, that they should be prepared to see his new and costly bicycle on the following day. His friends told him, that they would call upon him the next evening for a ride, and went away.

Next morning, when Mohan was busy with his work in the office, a peon informed him that the superintendent wanted to see him. With a look of mingled surprise and nervousness on his face, Mohan entered the officer's room.

"Mr. Mohan, you are aware of the general retrenchment that is going on in all Government offices," said the officer rather gravely.

"Yes Sir," replied Mohan with a little effort. The words of the superintendent had evidently disturbed him.

"You are also aware of the fact, that so far I have been keeping the evil from this office on the ground of its being already understaffed."

Mohan wiped his moist brow, and replied again in the affirmative.

"But, I am sorry to disclose," continued the officer, "that now I have been forced to turn out some people, and unfortunately you are one of them."

Mohan had the shock of his life on hearing this. Paleness spread over his visage, and he felt his limbs sinking under him.

"But Sir, I have been working so hard, and have never neglected my duties," stammered Mohan.

"Yes, I know that quite well, but it is beyond my power to help you in this matter. I am really very sorry."

Mohan wanted to say some thing more, but words failed him. He stood there for a while, gazing helplessly at the officer's face, then bowed to him, and left the room quietly.

What an irony of fate! The unfortunate fellow was hoping for a lift, and he got a kick in return. But Life is like that—an eternal shipwreck of our hopes. The thought of his inability to buy the bicycle for his son pained Mohan still more. It was cruel to rob the poor child of the pleasure, that would have been his otherwise. And then, there flashed the horrible picture in his mind of all other evils that spring from unemployment and poverty. All this made him very sad and gloomy, and on his way back to his house, he presented a pitiable sight. With a ghastly pale face, and a look of utter hopelessness in his eyes, he was misery itself.

He had hardly reached his house, when he saw his son Kumar running towards him.

"What about my bicycle," he inquired anxiously, catching his father's arm. "Is somebody bringing it?"

Kumar's words pierced Mohan's heart like an arrow. It was with great difficulty, that he managed to keep off the truth from his son.

"The particular kind of bicycle that you want is out of stock" replied Mohan, ill-concealing his inner feelings. "When the fresh supply comes, I will get you one at once."

"No, no, it is not like that. You are again playing your old trick—that of giving me an article all of a sudden, after having refused it before. I am sure of that."

"But dear, I am not joking this time. I am telling you the truth," said Mohan entering the house.

Kumar was not convinced by the reason, which his father had given for not bringing the bicycle. Shrewd as he was, he sensed that some thing unpleasant had happened. But, as he was still a child, he became extremely dejected at not having the desired article. Kanta, who also had received the tragic news with a shock, tried to soothe him, but couldn't do so. This made Mohan all the more gloomy and broken-hearted. He became so much upset that he didn't even touch the cup of tea, which his wife had brought, soon after his arrival.

In the evening Kumar's friends came to see his new bicycle, but upon seeing his sad face, they concluded that the boy had not been able to get it.

"I knew it beforehand, that Kumar couldn't possibly get a bicycle", said one.

"How can he have? His father is a big miser", said the other.

"But look at him! He dared to pass remarks on our bicycles yesterday. Idiot!", and they rode away mimicking Kumar's melancholy face, and smashing his tiny heart with cutting remarks.

With the falling of the night, the restlessness and agony of the unfortunate family increased all the more. None could sleep that night. During the week that followed, matters became still worse, as the financial position of Mohan was far from being satisfactory. He couldn't possibly afford to sit idle like that.

"Kanta, I have decided to go to Bombay to try my luck there", said he to his wife after a few days. "I have read in a paper, that there are a couple of vacancies in some offices over there. But even if I can't get those jobs. I can try somewhere else. Bombay is a big city you know. As soon as I get settled properly, I will send for you and Kumar. You need not worry about it."

Kanta couldn't possibly say anything against the proposal. She simply said All-right, as you please' in a melancholy voice, and started making arrangements for the departure.

* * * *

Next day, Mohan started for Bombay. Kanta and Kumar went to the station to see him off.

"My dear", said Kanta with tears in her eyes, "I can't tell you how lonely and sad I will feel without you, but of course you will remember us always, and will write us quite often."

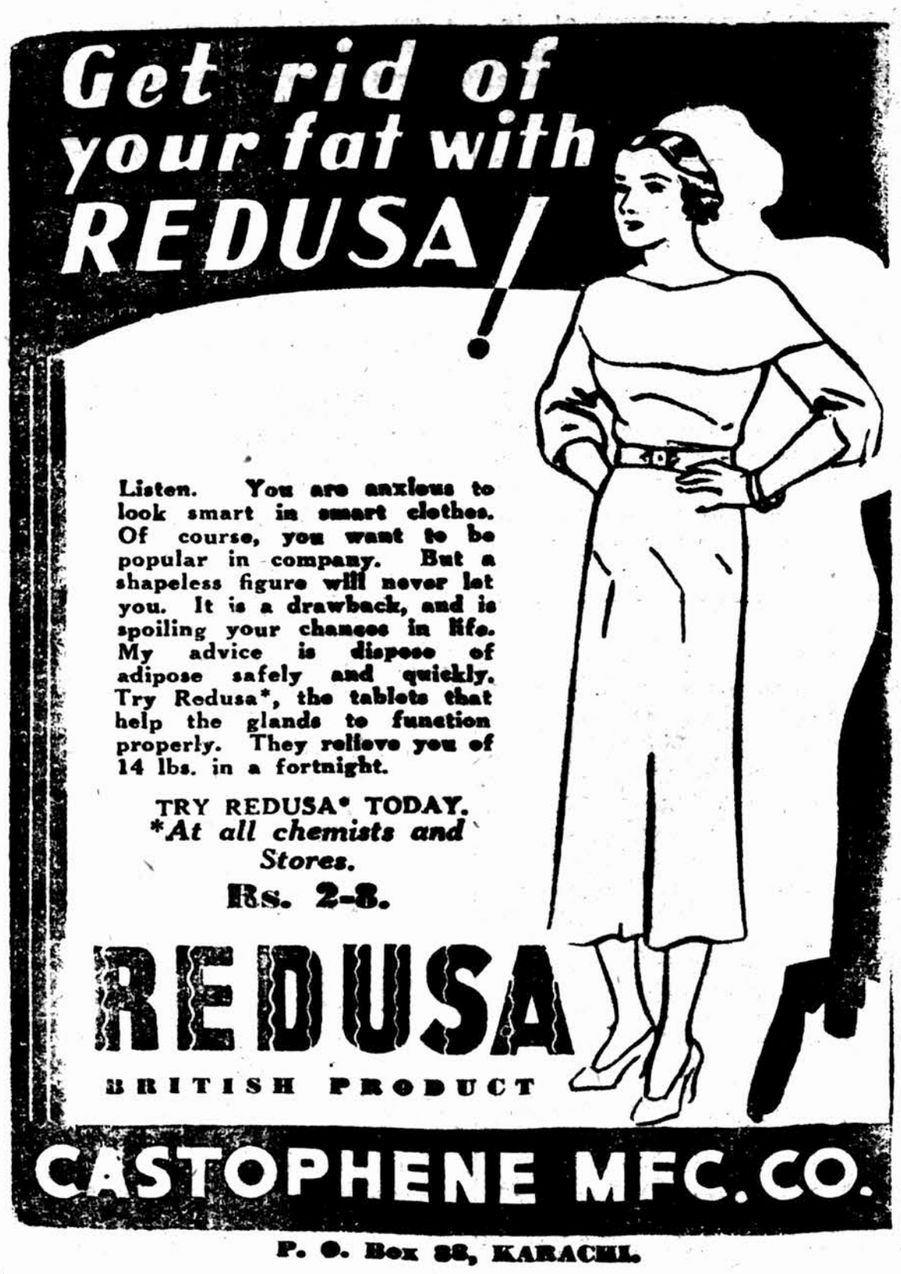
"Oh, certainly" replied Mohan, giving Kumar the final kiss on his gloomy face, and bidding them good-bye, as the train had just whistled.

"Good-bye" said Kanta with sobs. "But just a minute dear. Take this, it is for you" and she handed him a small parcel.

"What is it Kanta?" inquired Mohan with a look of astonishment. But he couldn't hear the answer, as the train moved at that very moment. Kanta and Kumar waved to Mohan, and continued doing so, till the train cleared the platform, and carried him out of sight.

Taking his seat in the train, Mohan opened the parcel. As he saw the contents, tears came into his eyes. There was money in it.

(Continued On Page 37)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Books & Their Writers

COMPANY LAW

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913 (as amended by Act XXII of 1936) by Susil Chandra Sen, M.Sc., B.L., Advocate and Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Calcutta. (The Book Company, Ltd., Calcutta) pp. XXXIII, 380.

It is said by some that the Company Law and practice laid down by the Amending Act provides a fertile field for litigation. In the opinion of your reviewer there is no reason why that should be so, if the new provisions are understood and properly complied with. The author has, in a small compass of fifteen pages, explained concisely, without complexity and technicality, the main provisions of the Amending Act. Then follows the Act of 1913 with all the amendments incorporated therein in italics at the proper places. Wherever the old sections have been amended, or new sections inserted, the author has explained the nature of the alteration, and quoted from the report of the Select Committee, and referred to similar provisions under the English law, where necessary. At the top of the right hand pages, the subject dealt with thereunder is indicated, for facilitating reference. In the Chapter on winding up, the sections that have been replaced, are also given for reference; as also, Table B under the Act of 1857 and Table A under the Act of 1882.

The book under review provides the reader with a complete text of the Indian Companies Act in its amended form, and will therefore be welcomed by practitioners and students alike. It appears from an announcement on the wrapper, that the publication of a book on the law of Companies in India, explaining the principles, containing the case law, making comments and an index, is reserved for another occasion.

The author of the book can scarcely be held responsible for the errors that have crept into the Amending Act. To cite one instance, section 86 (I) omits to mention as a ground for the office of a director being vacated, the director being punished with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, although that ground is mentioned in Table A. The marginal note to section 171 A is obviously incorrect. The number of members required to be present to form a quorum for a meeting under section 208 E is not stated. These and other inaccuracies will require an Amending Act for their removal. In the meanwhile, persons having to do with limited companies registered or doing business in British India will welcome the present well-got up hand-book, for purposes of daily reference.

N. H. P.

WORLD'S STATISTICS

League's Year-Book For 1935-36

The Statistical Year-Book for 1935-1936 which the Secretariat of the League has just published gives, as in previous years, a general view of the most important phenomena of a demographical, economic, financial and social order. Most of the data it contains are carried down to the end of 1935 and in other cases include also the first quarter of 1936. The tables in which they are presented facilitate, in so far as is possible, comparisons between one country and another. They relate in particular to the following matters:—territory and population; labour conditions; (unemployment, employment, wages, hours of work); production (agricultural products, dairy products, fisheries, minerals, metals, chemical products, electricity, etc.); indices of world production of raw materials; indices of industrial production; international trade and balance of payments; transport (merchant shipping, railways, air traffic); public finance budgets, public debts); banks and currency questions (circulation, reserves of gold and foreign assets, exchange rates, discount rates, bank deposits, share prices, yield from bonds, issues of capital etc); prices (wholesale and retail price indices, prices in gold francs).

The present edition of the Year-Book contains a certain number of improvements:

The tables for industrial and mineral production are more numerous and have been amplified. To the particulars of agricultural production there have been added hitherto unpublished statistics of the dairy industry. The table showing budgetary accounts has been entirely revised so as to show the main divisions of revenue and expenditure (ordinary, extraordinary, proceeds of loans, emergency expenditure, etc.) The volume contains a descriptive analysis of statistics of issues on a number of the leading capital markets. There is a new table showing the developments of air traffic in the various countries of the world. In order to facilitate comparisons, the data in a number of tables are expressed in percentages of the 1929 figures, in particular in tables relating to employment, wages, exchange rates and share prices, index numbers of wholesale and retail prices and indices of production. In addition to the detailed tables showing the composition of population by age-groups and the death rate by sex and by age-groups, the Year-Book will contain for the first time a table relating to the fertility rates of various peoples.

The world indexes of basic production prepared by the League's Economic Intelligence Service show an increase of 2 per cent over the previous year and have reached the figure for 1928. This increase is due to non-agricultural raw materials; agricultural production remains at its 1934 level. The output of metal alone is 20 per cent higher and has reached the figure for 1930. Generally speaking industrial activity is improving. The world indices of industrial activity calculated by the Economic Intelligence Service show an increase of 12 per cent in 1935 over 1934 (more than 9 per cent. excluding the U.S.S.R.). The rise has continued in 1936. The gold value of world trade, which in 1934 had fallen to 1|3rd of its 1929 value, rose somewhat in 1935. Railway goods traffic for all countries for which statistics are available increased in 1935 by 9 per cent.

The growing importance of air traffic is seen from a new table of kilometres flown, and the number of passenger-kilometres and ton-kilometres transported.

The cost to Governments of their social charges, their endeavours to secure an economic recovery and their national defence programme have in many cases not been met out of ordinary budgetary receipts.

The rise in the price of gold in terms of national currencies gave a strong stimulus to the production of that metal, which, increased by nearly 7 per cent. in 1934 and again by 9 per cent. in 1935, so that in the latter year it was almost half as great again as in 1930. The increase in output was particularly large in the U.S.S.R. which now holds the second place —after South Africa—amongst producers of gold.

These few examples will suffice to show the large amount of interesting information to be obtained in the League's Statistical Year Book 1935-1936.

"Karachi Investors' Year Book"

Messrs D. M. Brothers, Stock and Share Brokers, Karachi, have published this Year Book for 1937. This the first book of its kind in Karachi share bazaar and it will be of help to prospective investors. It contains useful information regarding shares and stocks and shows how to read balance sheets.

A HINDI BIOGRAPHY

GANESH SHANKER VIDYARTHI. By Shri Devannat. Published by Navyug Prakashan Mandir, Vidyapith Road, Benares Cantonment. Price Rs. 2.

There is scarcity of biographies in Hindi literature. For this valuable addition the author deserves nothing but praise. It is the biography of one who sacrificed his life at the altar of Hindu-Muslim unity.

The author of the present work was his co-worker. His has given every important and authentic incident of his subject's life. In the beginning Vidyarthiji was an ordinary person. But he had the making of a genius in him. His whole life was the living monument of sacrifice and self-denial. Through the columns of his esteemed weekly the "Pratap", he served the peasants, labourers and others in general and afflicted ones in particular. He extended his helping-hand to all alike.

Before the village uplift movement of Gandhiji, he had started his work in this direction. "Narval" was the centre of this organisation; and over two hundred villages had joined hands in this. The work is still going on under the supervision of his son.

He was honoured by young and old alike. A personality of his calibre and attainments would have been honoured in any part of the world. Owing to his premature demise, India, specially U. P. lost in him a great journalist, a leader, a lecturer, a worker and a literary genius.

He died in a very pathetic circumstances. In the communal riot of Cawnpore (1931), he was rescuing the people of both the communities. In a hostile locality he was attacked. Someone wanted to save him; but he said. "Why do you drag me? I will not run away to save my life. Death will come one day. If my death can quench the thirst of these people, it is better for me to surrender myself here while doing my duty." With these last words he bent his head. He was done to death on the spot by the infuriated mob.

The book is of a rare type about a rare personality of the country. It should enrich every Hindi library and home. Every Indian youth of to-day will find his guide in the life history of Vidyarthiji.

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

A "Renaissance" Was "Beginning"—"Example of France And Holland"—Mr. Butler Is Optimistic—Lord Zetland "Equipped" To Advise The Obtuse Bureaucracy—Cultural Co-ordination Scheme—"International Academy Of The Arts"—Adyar Enthusiasts—Srimati Rukmani Devi—Two "International" Ambitions—The Self-Satisfied South—What Syt. Jinrajdas Does Not Know—The New Philanthropic Luxury.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for India presided at a meeting during mail week of the Royal Society of Arts. Mr. John de la Valette, Vice-Chairman of the India Society read, Reuter informs us, "a paper." Neither the subject of the paper nor the contents of the paper have been communicated to the readers in India. Reuter's correspondent prefers, however, to give them quite an elaborate account of Mr. Butler's views on Indian 'thought and culture" whose "renaissance" was, he told the London audience, "beginning." This is scarcely a tribute and certainly disillusion to that very articulate community who with the help of the India Society and Lord Zetland have been trumpeting the "renaissance" for over three decades.

Example of France And Holland.

Mr. Butler hoped that the India Society would "proceed to study methods for emulating the example of France and Holland."

We, on this side of the country have often offered similar suggestions. But our friends in London, who seldom hesitate to assume the role of our mentors and attempt decide finally what ought to be good for India, until recently were far too preoccupied with the "methods" of romantic Havellism to care to think of saner ways of appreciating and advancing Indian thought, art or culture. The exhibition of modern Indian art by the India Society being the solitary example of sane methods, the rule of appreciating Indian art has been more than eloquently illustrates by the art muddle at New Delhi and India House. Mr. Butler will pardon us therefore if we are not inclined to be as optimistic as he seems to be, if we do not endorse the credentials he has with such kind devotion offered to his immediate superior in office. Lord Zetland has been one of the unmistakably ardent advocates of that phase of superlative and super-imposed "renaissance" now made notoriously common as Havellism. If the India Society is now contemplating an ambitious scheme for "co-ordinating the study of India's contribution to thought and culture of the world." Lord Zetland could be considered, as Mr. Butler considers him to be, "exceptionally equipped to give advice" only if circumstances or the amenities of higher office has enabled Lord Zetland to cultivate a wider outlook than the one he has been demonstrating as a fervent exponent of Havellism

The Ways of Bureaucracy.

The task of achieving the rational outlook on Indian art and culture does not, however end with the India Society's endeavour. Mr. Butler's blessings or Lord Zetland's advice from London. Perhaps, Mr. Butler knows the ways of bureaucracy and no bureaucracy could be as unimaginative and obtusely snobbish as the fraternity in India which relieves its administrative worries with quite an amazing exhibition of its insentitive approach to art, its cultural sterility and its banal tastes. That bureaucracy has broken many cultural aspirations and pioneer movements and men in India. The persistent manner in which the bureaucracy has helped to mislead and suppress the new impulses and movement for art reconstruction in Western India, as it once so attempted in Eastern India. furnishes quite an instructive episode quite a disillusioning experience, for those who expect it to recognise the saner methods of "France and Holland."

Mr. Butler Expects the Impossible.

Mr. Butler expects the "success of the new Constitution" will depend on a proper appreciation by ourselves and India of each other's mental background. Pride in our association with India's unique history should be more widespread among all sections of the population." Soon one who made the courageous attempt to bring the Britisher and the Indian on a common art and cultural platform will leave these shores. He does not read "pride" in the eyes of the bureaucracy. He reads the smile of tolerant, superior scorn for those who dare attempt intimate, honest, "association" with "India's unique history." Until Mr. Butler is willing and prepared to explain and satisfy India about the treatment the bureaucracy has chosen to inflict on Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, the retiring Director of the School of Art, his goodwill be more than difficult to be interpreted as his good deed. And, we, in India, have no intention whatever to take the will of those, however high-placed, in London for their deed. We have yet to understand, moreover, why Miss Billy Heimann or Miss Stella Kramrish have been entrusted with the task of interpreting Indian philosophy and art in London institutions. We no personal comment to offer about them. But it is quite legitimate to submit the obvious that preference should be given to competent Indians to interpret their own art and cultural heritage.

Why "Sculptures Alone?"

Mr. Butler is reported to have said:

The classical legacy tended to monopolise the interests of scholars and antiquarians, yet the Indian legacy influenced today hundreds of millions of people in China and in Central Asia." Is that the reason why Western savants monopolise the pleasant task of playing the pontiff to the "Indian legacy?"

He concludes:—To take sculptures alone, India should be given more individual treatment; they should not be content with a few inadequate samples of her treasures crowded into inconspicuous corners of the "dark, unfathomed caves" of their collections. Why sculptures "alone?" And assuming that they are better displayed in London will they be better appreciated, explained by people who know the language of art, in terms of art, not in terms of philosophy Iconography?

Art At Adyar.

The inaugural gathering of the "International Academy of the Arths" at Adgar was addressed by Srimati Ruyamini Devi She said that Adyar would be the culture of India and the world. We expect to do here something special. I want that this institution shall be international in tone." The object of the Academy was, she explained, to create a better sense of taste among artists and in the daily living of every individual. India is still following western methods. but that she said emphatically, must be given up. Things were still being used of which the West itself was already ashamed. The harmonium was an example. It was brought to India by Westerners who never dreamed that it would stay in the country. "I want our art, when it is Indian, to be absolutely Indian, to have the real atmosphere of India and to be creative. Let us by all means learn what is best in the West; but let us keep our identity and individuality. For example, we will borrow their lighting arrangements for the stage; but let us not make our stage itself western. So also in the cinema line. Let us use western technique; but let us be Indian. Every country must express itself and its genius."

Music, Dancing Cinema And Saris.

Shrimati Rukmani Devi then told the gathering of the proposed activities of the academy muslic and dancing were the first subjects to be started.

Further there was already in existence a group known as the "Adyar players" associated with the Academy, which worked along the dramatic lines. This was being helped by an expert producer in the person of Mr. Alex Elmore. She hoped some day to enter the field of cinema production in which she had the assistance of Mr. Conrad Woldringh. The Academy was searching for artists for every line of work. A weaving factory would be started at once, where Saries and other beautiful and useful things would be made in the true Indian spirit." These are feelings and sentiments easy to reciprocate. But until Adyar is prepared to put up a more militant initiative the international "tone" in itself will achieve next to nothing. We have had enough of these international "tone." Somehow it has left the life of the people of the soil untouched. Adyar will have to decide to descend to earth and fight the philistines who rule over schools, colleges, universities, newspapers and monthly periodicals.

He Did Not Know

Mr. Jinarajadasa spoke of the international movement at Shantiniketan and this new institution at Adyar. He did not know of any other place in India where they had made an attempt to link all the factors of life. They were attempting to do that at Adyar. There had been many international campaigns in the Theosophical Society and many countries people looked to Adyar as being a kind of centre for the fulfilment of the world's great dreams. "Art has no nationality" Mr. Jinarajadasa declared. Nevertheless Indian Art was Indian and this International centre at Adyar was something which had signification in the world's work to-day. It was not nationalistic except in the sense that they were wanting to revive what had been living in the past, and link up that tradition with the large and wonderful international life of the world to-day. This academy had religious and spiritual significance, and whether it began in a cottage or a palace, it stood before the world for all that was the best in India."

Economic Social Realities

Unless Syt. Jinarajadasa proceeds on the basis that what he does not know is not worth knowing, he also will have to study more closely and more objectively the economic and social realities which constitute the vital conditions of art in India. When he does so, he will have quite a different and less academic, if not less poetic, conception of 'all the factors of life" believed to be linked solely at Santiniketan. It is a pity that Jayaram James Cousin, the Irish poet and Sankracharya happened to be absent at the ceremony. He would have made it "epoch-making" by a more graphic and faithful recording of the "tone" at Santiniketan

The Artistic Individuality Of The South

The South has been self-satisfied and complacent in mirroring extraneous impulses in art. Its art activities, except perhaps in music and in some measure dancing, follow the track faithfully, the track traced mostly by those who if they have respect for its distinct artistic aptitudes and heritage have neither understanding nor the competence to guide their advancement.

Nearer Realities

The speech of Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri was, therefore, a surprise and nearer approach to working realities. He made three practicable proposals:

First that various books dealing with the fundamentals of aesthetics now in manuscript and publicly unknown should be brought together and published; second no aspect of Indian art could be improved unless the masters of these arts were sought out and given encouragement; third those masters of the arts should be brought in touch with the rising generation of pupils; they embodied the living tradition of the art of India, and should be its exponents to the artists of the future. Dr. Srinivasa Murti gratefully offered as Director of the Adyar library to publish manuscripts treating of aesthetics as suggested by Mr. Ramaswami Sastri. Mr. A. R. V. Achar suggested a campaign for beautifying the Indian home and that exhibition for this purpose should be held in several centres of the city. Shrimati Rukmini Devi heartily agreed to this suggestion and said that she had seen many exhibitions. Too many of the exhibits were Swadeshi made but videshi in spirit. After some informal discussion, Shrimati Rukmini Devi appealed to those present to help the academy in any way they felt possibly and to send written suggestions to the Secretary."

I shall look forward to the many ambitious projects the newly found art-group at Adyar has evidently determined to work out. I shall await their practical plan and programme of work.

Another "International" Luxury

I have also heard of another international art "solony" to be run at Hyderabad. Nobody knows the personnel or objectives of that art "colony."

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Books & Their Writers —contd.

ODE TO A DYING CONSUMPTIVE

Pale and wan you sit alone
While life ebbs fast away;
No friend, no comrade hears you groan
While night gives place to day.

Where are the schemes of yester years,
Where are the friends so true,
Where are the sympathising tears
And all the skies of blue?

With pain gnawing at your heart,
You muse on days of yore;
On friends you never thought would part
And those who've gone before.

The twilight shadows round you creep
And none will ease your pain,
While in solitude you weep
For days that will not come again.

You may not feel the blood of youth
Ravaged by this foul disease;
You must now woo the tomb, forswooth!
For all your woes and cares to cease.

No more care you for life or love
While you pine from fading breath,
For peace you must now look above,
And shout and plead for death.

E. M.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

The Dakshina Murti Bal Sahitya Vatika has published four small books numbers 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the new series which is to be published in 108 books.

"Shabda Chitro", written by the late Kamalaben, who was a teacher of long experience, contains 26 short stories specially designed to interest young readers.

"Mahomed Sel', by Gijabhai whose name is a household word in Gujerati families, contains many thrilling stories which will arrest the attention of readers. Mahomed Sel is known all over Kathiawar as a wizard, whose feats of magic often puzzled even elders. The book contains short stories of other magicians too.

"Van Laxmi" is also written by Gijubhai. The name of the book suggests the treasure of jungles. The book contains short description of various trees and their usefulness. The book will be found both interesting and educative.

"Fuda-Patangia", by Kemukbai Shamji Rajgore, who is an experienced teacher, gives interesting nature-studies. The book explains the habits and other qualities of flies, butter flies and insects.

All these books will prove very interesting and each one is available at a popular price of annas five only. The Dakshina Murti Balsahitya Vatika is rendering a public service in publishing this sort of literature for youngsters.

"The Adventures Of The Black Man In His Search For God"

During his world tour of 1932, Mr. George Bernard Shaw wrote a story of "The Adventures of the Black Girl in Her Search for God." The book, though it had many nasty things to say, was a hot seller, as the stamp of G.B.S. was there. It was reprinted five times in the first month of its publication, and perhaps eight times thereafter.

In 1933, Mr. Charles Herbert Maxwell wrote a very entertaining reply "The Adventures of the White Girl in Her Search for God", so far as he and his people were concerned. This book, too, was a good seller. And from its own point of view it achieved its purpose well.

And now comes before the world the reply of the Orient to Bernard Shaw. Mr. H. M. Singh has given both to the East and West his sprightly book, "The Adventures of the Black Man in His Search for God", which is a "Retort Courteous" and a "Reply Churlish" to Mr. George Bernard Shaw! "It exposes the West in its entire nudity." This rapier play has been written in such a simple and racy style that readers will be delighted to read the sparkling sallies of wit and humour in which it abounds.

RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA

LIFE OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA: Published by Swami Vireshwarananda, Adwaita Ashram, Mayavati, Almora, Himalayas. Price Rs. 4.

The birth centenary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa is being celebrated all over the world for the last one year. He has been called the regenerator of India's religious life and his contribution to world thought is so immense that servants of Europe and America are most enthusiastically participating in the Centenary celebrations. The most remarkable feature of these celebrations has been the convening of conferences and parliaments of religions, wherein exponents of all faiths and religions of the world exchange their views for the promotion of inter-communal amity, international fellowship and universal peace.

The book under review gives a faithful account of the life of this marvellous man of the modern age. How a village boy blossomed into a world teacher, passing through the various stages of Sadhana and adding realisation to realisation, has been described. With Ramakrishna religion was a matter of direct and immediate perception. Luckily, he was almost unlettered. In this age of positivism, agnosticism and atheism the world was sorely in need of a man, who could stand on the firm ground of his own experiences, and not on scriptures, and could claim knowledge of God and Eternal verities, as the scientists give us daily demonstration of their knowledge of the physical world. To the query of his foremost and world-famous disciple, Swami Vivekanand then in his teens, "Have You Seen God?" Ramakrishna had the cheek to reply, "Yes, I see Him more intensely than I see you". And his discovery of the grand spiritual truth, "As many faiths, so many paths" has sounded the death-knell of all battles and crusades in the name of religion.

No moderner with yearning for spiritual life should fail to go through this biography, which reads like a romance. The book is profusely illustrated. The printing and the get-up are excellent.

V.

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NINE MINISTERS IN BENGAL

Mr. Fazlul Huq To Be Chief

CALCUTTA, February 5.

The United Press gathers that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal who is empowered under the new Constitution to select the *personnel* of the new Ministry in this Province has tentatively decided to appoint 9 Ministers including 5 Muslims, 3 Caste Hindus and 1 scheduled caste representative. Names which are engaging the attention of His Excellency in this connection are understood to be as follows:—

Mr. Fazlul Huq (Leader of Proja Party)—Prime Minister.

Other Ministers: Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Maulvi Nausher Ali, Nawab Sir K. G. M. Faroqui, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mr. S. P. Mukherjee, Sir B. P. Singh Roy and Mr. Mukund Behari Mullick (scheduled Caste).—United Press.

Scotland Beat Wales

SWANSEA, Feb. 6.

In International Rugby, Scotland beat Wales by 13 points to 6.—Reuter.

Scottish Cup

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Scottish Cup, First Round, results:—

Edinburgh City 2, Duns 5, Kingspark 1. Elgincity 1.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

TENSE SITUATION AT DHAMPUR

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

In response to a telephonic message from Pandit G. B. Pant from Lucknow saying that in view of a number of arrests of Congress election workers at Dhampur, it is necessary that some Congress M. L. A.'s should go to Dhampur, to watch the situation, Pandit Nilkanth Das, Mr. Suryakumar Som, and the Secretary of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee are leaving for Dhampur to-night.—A. P.

PARTY POSITION IN PUNJAB.

LAHORE: Feb. 6.

A broad survey of the latest party-positions in the Punjab Assembly elections is as follows:—

UNIONISTS	52
HINDU ELECTION BOARD	8
CONGRESS	5
AKALI	6
KHALSA PARTY	6
AHRAR	1
INDEPENDENTS	13
TOTAL	91

The total number of seats in the Punjab Assembly is 175.—A.P.

PAPAL CELEBRATIONS.

VATICAN CITY: Feb. 6.

Papal flags are flying in Rome to celebrate the 15th anniversary of Pope's election. The day brought remarkable recovery in the Pope's strength.

The Vatican officials express surprise and delight at the condition of the Pope, who told the visitors he now felt better than before his illness. Official celebrations will be held on February 12.—Reuter.

Jawaharlal's Clarion Call

Let Us March Forward To Triumph Under Congress' Banner

President Full Of Joy And Confidence

ALLAHABAD: February 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I have completed my tour of the districts of the United Provinces, and now I proceed to the South to Maharashtra and Karnatak. I have visited nearly all the 48 districts of my Province during the past weeks, and I return full of joy and confidence at the wonderful enthusiasm of our people.

CONGRESS' NAME IS MAGIC.

The name of the Congress is magic, both in town and village. It has become the shelter and hope for our millions. All the embattled legions of vested interests cannot keep those millions down any longer. They are weary of the long night. They smell the breath of the dawn, and so under the sheltering and inspiring banner of the Congress we march forward to triumph.

DO YOUR DUTY TO COUNTRY.

For the present we have to face the elections. To-morrow and the day-after, the voters march to the polling-booth. Let every voter, man and woman, do his or her duty by the country, and vote for the Congress. Thus we shall write in millions of hands our flaming resolve to be free."—United Press.

BEARERS OF FREEDOM'S BANNER

Women Must Vote For Congress Candidates Exhorts Jawahar

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD Feb. 6.

Addressing to women's meeting this afternoon Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said, Indian women should carry the banner of freedom aloft. They should not lag behind in the struggle for swaraj. Every vote given to the Congress candidate is a vote cast for swaraj. Vote cast for Congress opponents means for our weakness.

They must take up the challenge of the Government and reactionaries and defend and fight for their rights. Every woman should make it a point to vote for Congress candidate who will see the rights of women properly safeguarded.

The meeting later was addressed by Babu Purushottamdas Tandon who is standing for election from the City

JAWAHAR ADDRESSES 12 MEETINGS

Condemns U. P. Govt. Circular

BAREILLY: February 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here at 4 p.m. to-day. He addressed a huge meeting attended by nearly 10,000 people, mostly students.

After the singing of the national anthem Panditji narrated the whole position of the Congress and exhorted people to cast their votes in favour of the Congress candidates.

He condemned the circular issued by the Chief Secretary of the U. P. Government and the arrest of the Congressman, Mr. Mannudutt Shastri at Dhampur.

Panditji said that the Congress would come out with flying colours in the elections.

After addressing the meeting the Congress President left for Pilibhit by car to address a meeting there. He addressed a dozen meetings at Shanjehanpur, Tehsils and Nawabganj, Faridpur and Baheri.—United Press.

SECTION 144 IN AGRA

AGRA CITY, Feb. 6.

Section 144 has been promulgated here prohibiting carrying of weapons within one mile of polling stations.

Pt. MALAVIYA'S APPEAL TO BERAR VOTERS

NAGPUR, February 6.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following appeal to the voters of Berar:—

"At this critical juncture in the history of the country, I appeal to every voter in Berar to vote in favour of the Congress candidates alone. Success of the Congress at the election shall mean a signal victory for the cause of Indian freedom and National Self-Government."—United Press.

Congress Candidate Beats Barrister

LAHORE: Feb. 6.

From Gujranwala Shahdara Sikh Constituency, Sardar Jogindra Singh (Congress), was declared elected to the Punjab Assembly, defeating Sardar Autar Singh, Barrister.

Maulik Mazharali (Ahrar Party) was elected from the North-Eastern Towns (Mohammedan) Constituency securing 9,072 votes as against 4,290 secured by Malik Lal-Khan.—United Press.

U. P. WILL FOLLOW BIHAR'S EXAMPLE

Rajen Babu's Election Tour Impressions

AGRA, Feb. 6.

Babu Rajendra Prasad had a busy time yesterday. He addressed half a dozen meetings at Harnamganj, Athaya, Lalganj and Agra.

At Sagra, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya joined Babu Rajendra Prasad. Both leaders also addressed a meeting at Partapgarh. Babu Rajendra Prasad addresses a meeting this afternoon at Kakori and proceeds to-morrow to Meerut where, after addressing the last election meeting in U.P.

He will go to Delhi the next morning. From Delhi he entrains for Kalyan reaching there on 9th morning and commences his Maharashtra tour.

Giving his impressions of the tour in the U.P., Babu Rajendra Prasad said that the people were very enthusiastic. He expected that the Congress would sweep the polls in U.P., as in Orissa and Bihar in spite of obstacles in the way such as order under Section 144.

ORISSA MINISTRY

Referring to the Cuttack message that Government was likely to call upon the Congress Party to form the Ministry about the end of February, Babu Rajendra Prasad remarked that Government could not do this before 1st April, though Government might try to sound the Congress on the question. He said that the question of office acceptance would be decided by the A.I.C.C. at Delhi in the last week of March, a day or two previous to the Congress Convention to be held there.—A.P.

SEC. 144 IN ALLAHABAD

Workers Of Both Candidates Bound Down

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

In apprehension of a breach of the peace, action under section 144 has been taken, to-day, by the City Magistrate, in connection with the Assembly elections, in the Allahabad City Muslim Constituency, which take place to-morrow. Several Muslim workers of each of the two candidates, Mr. Zahur Ahmad and Mr. Zulfiquarullah, have been bound down to keep the peace.—A. P.

MORE CONGRESS GAINS IN ASSAM

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Further results in the Assam Assembly elections show that in Goalpara Northwest and Southeast General Constituencies, Congress has obtained successes with large majorities.

An unusual thing has happened at Dighal polling station where the entire votes have been rejected owing to mistake in registering the same.—A. P.

Delhi Darbar May Be Abandoned

Congress Victories Unnerve Officials

M. Ps. Believe Viceroy Has Estranged People

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, February 6.

Political circles in Britain are at present engaged in finding out the reason for delay in official announcement of an exact date for Delhi Durbar.

It is suggested that absence of announcement so far means that the Durbar will not take place this year as originally proposed.

This afternoon in the lobbies of the House of Commons I gathered the impression that an official announcement may not be made for some time to come.

Much depends, I understand, upon the present elections in India.

If the Congress continues to win the elections, Government will have to consider whether His Majesty should take the risk of visiting India when the Congress boycott of Durbar may work effectively both inside the legislatures as well as outside.

Hopes Frustrated

One member expressed the view that the hopes pinned on Lord Linlithgow to create a better atmosphere have not been fulfilled.

Failure Of Linlithgow

Since Lord Linlithgow became Viceroy the Government of India have not done anything striking to appease nationalists forces in India. On the contrary political circles here believe that Lord Linlithgow and his Government have widened the gulf between the people and themselves by a serious blunder—for instance their refusal to concede the request of the Congress Party to postpone the Budget session of the Assembly.

The decision of the Government of India to ban re-affirmation of the Independence Pledge, it is contended has added to make the Congress more hostile towards Government.

Further, it is feared that despite Mahatmaji's public assertion that he would not return to active politics he may emerge at any time from his self-imposed retirement. It is therefore pointed out that if His Majesty were to visit India in such an atmosphere it will do infinite harm and damage to the Imperial Throne.

M.P.s Congratulate India

When I met a group of Labour M.P.s this afternoon they asked me to send their heartiest congratulations to the Congress for the splendid successes of Congress candidates.

Mr. David Grenfell Reginalds Orensen, Tom Williams and John Jagger gave me the following statement: "Results of the election come as a surprise to a number of people of this country, but we are not at all surprised. We are sure that these results will be most valuable in the education both of Government and the people of this country. We trust in Bombay and other provinces where elections are still pending a record victory is assured to Congress candidates. We also desire to see the Congress triumph in the United Provinces despite the foolish and dangerous arrangements restricting the ballot boxes. We want the people of India to express themselves clearly and determinately in favour of the Congress. We further take the opportunity to say that we appreciate the statesmanship of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru respecting the Independence Pledge and the means by which he avoided what might have been a trap to catch Congress candidates in jail on the eve of the election. We fail to realise why Government should have taken action regarding the Pledge knowing that it is but a reiteration of a pledge that has been taken for some years."

Lasky Joyous

When I met Prof. Harold Laski he expressed great pleasure at the results of the election. He said, "friends of progressive India congratulate Pundit Nehru very warmly on the great victory of the Congress Party so far. Results of the elections are fine and bold vindication of his policy and tribute to the statesmanlike way in which he handles the difficult problems of the campaign.

"I hope Bombay with its long tradition of radical nationalism could put a seal on these results by returning all Congress candidates by heavy majority.

"The proof that India has a united will on the Constitution and its hypocrisy marks an important stage to the realisation of Indian freedom."

"TIMES" EXPECTS ABANDONMENT OF DARBAR

LONDON, Feb. 6.

"Some have been optimistic enough to count upon the Coronation Durbar in India in 1937, but lately expectation has been fading.

"Reflection has made it clear that the Accession Coronation and Durbar cannot be brought within the compass of a year, and His Majesty cannot and ought not to be asked to exceed precedent in this respect", says the "Times" in an Editorial on "The King's Programme."

The "Times" further says:—

The Court Circular occupies considerable space these days. To-day records the departure of Their Majesties to Windsor Park. Those who have begun to visualise the toll which 1937 will take of Their Majesties' time and energy will be glad of the partial respite from the stream of audiences, sittings, discussions and decisions which envelop the Sovereign whose Coronation takes place only five months after his accession.

Many preparations have not been much dislocated and delayed by changes last December, but much has had to be redone, and the time has been crowded far beyond the point of comfort.

The principal strain falls on the King himself. Since his return from Sandringham he has worked without remission and the prospect of a real break is remote. No large addition to the engagements of the year could be thought of and any addition ought to be very carefully considered.

Line Clear For New Deal Bills

WASHINGTON, February 5.

The practical effect of President Roosevelt's announcement will be to enable the President forthwith to appoint five Judges to the Supreme Court which will be sufficient to ensure the passage of any carefully-drawn new deal bills.

While delighting new dealers, the plan is bound to arouse a storm of recrimination from Conservatives throughout America who regard any "tampering" with the Court as verging on treason.

Even the Liberals consider such action as very grave.—Reuter.

Mr. Justice F. E. T. Kranze, Judge-President of Orange Free State Division of the Supreme Court who arrived in Bombay on Saturday.

DURBAR NOT THIS YEAR?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON: Feb. 6.

Discussing editorially the King's programme "The Times" declares that no large addition to the engagements of the Coronation Year could now be thought of. If there is any addition at all, it ought to be most carefully scrutinised.

Some have been optimistic enough to count upon the Coronation Durbar in India this year, but lately expectation has been fading. Reflection has made it clear that accession and Coronation Durbar cannot be brought within the compass of this year and His Majesty cannot and ought not to be asked to exceed precedent in this respect.

ROOSEVELT SURPRISE CREATES FURORE

NEW YORK, February 6.

While President Roosevelt's sudden judiciary "demarche" has plunged the Congress into a furore of controversy, the break on Wall Street reflected visions of forthcoming reenactment of drastic New Deal measures and renewed bold administrative drive towards planned economy under the so-called mandate from the people.

With the passage of the Presidential proposal taken for granted, revival of the principles of the National Recovery Act and Supreme Court confirmation of such important measures as the Utility Holding Company Act and Wagner Labour Relations Act are considered assured and as paving the way for a further extension of Government supervision of Americans' business.—Reuter.

Windsor To Marry In April

Kent And Gloucester Will Attend Ceremony

(From Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, February 6.

Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Express" understands that the Duke of Windsor will marry Mrs. Wallis Simpson at the end of April, probably in Castle Enzesfeld or Vienna.

Mrs. Simpson will arrive at Enzesfeld in April 24th.

The Duke of Windsor has invited the Dukes of Kent and Gloucester to attend the wedding which, will be a simple ceremony.

LEAGUE UNION DELEGATES MEET EDEN.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

A deputation representing the League of Nations Union which was received by the Foreign Secretary to-day laid before Mr. Eden a manifesto in favour of a policy which would seek simultaneously to strengthen the League of Nations as a means of collective resistance to aggression and provide effective machinery for the remedying of international grievances.—Reuter.

RUNCIMAN RETURNS TO ENGLAND.

London Feb. 5 via Rugby:—

The President of the Board of Trade reached England to-day on his return from a private visit to the United States in the course of which he called on President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull.

In a statement to the press Mr. Walter Runciman said that he had discussed world topics and trade problems with American statesmen frankly and with perfect freedom but the discussions were private and informal and he deprecated any exaggeration of their significance.

TRAVANCORE RULER FOR MADRAS

QUILON: Feb. 6.

H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore accompanied by the Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi and Elaya Raja, the first Prince left for Madras this morning by a saloon attached to the Trivandrum Express.

Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar also accompanies the party.—A.P.

INTERNATIONAL NAVAL PATROL

Move To Prevent Arms Imports Reaching Belligerents

LONDON, Feb. 6.

A scheme for an international naval patrol on the Spanish coast, with a view to preventing the importation of armaments to the belligerent forces, has now been submitted by the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee to the principal European Powers.

The Soviet has intimated its desire to participate in such a sea patrol but favours a co-ordination scheme instead of the creation and allocation of separate zones for individual nation's attention. Britain Austria, Turkey and the Irish Free State have already indicated their approbation of the scheme. Twenty-four replies are expected.—Reuter

GOVT. FORCES BOMBARD OVIEDO

MADRID, Feb. 6.

It is reported that Government forces have gained ground in a thrust towards Toledo. The Government is now controlling the whole food supply in Madrid. In the north the Government artillery is bombarding Oviedo, and a village near Gijon.

An Almeria message states that the insurgent cruiser "Almirante Carvera" bombarded Malaga. Later, Government aeroplanes bombed the warship. the encounter lasting half an hour. The result is not known.—Reuter.

SOVIET STEAMER SINKS

LISBON, Jan. 6.

A Soviet steamer alleged to be loaded with armaments for Catalonia was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean by insurgent navy according to Insurgent Radio at Valladolid which also asserts that General Kleber of Madrid International brigade fame has arrived at Malaga to organise resistance against insurgents.—Reuter.

LATEST RECRUIT TO INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE

Ras Imru's Son To Fight Spanish Rebels

VALENCIA, February 6.

The Abyssinian Prince, Lijghehvet, son of Ras Imru, is the latest recruit to the International Brigade. He said that he had enlisted because "to fight in Spain against Fascism is to defend the independence of my country"—Reuter.

DE VALERA-MACDONALD TALKS

DUBLIN, (By Mail).

It is understood that negotiations between President de Valera and the Dominions Secretary, Malcolm MacDonald touched on the following points in Anglo-Irish relations:

1 Irish supply of food-stuff to England during the next Great War

2 Regarding annuities it was tentatively decided that while England may accept de Valera's contention on the point, the Irish Free State may volunteer to contribute some annual tribute to the British Navy for protection of the Irish coast

3 A scheme for collaboration between the Irish defence forces and the British Navy at Irish ports during the war.

4 Britain may even agree to abandon the last few forts which the Treaty left to the British forces.

5 Britain will use her good offices to bring about an United Irish Parliament in Dublin with some protection for Ulster minorities.

President de Valera, on his part, will agree to recognise the Viceroy as Governor-General of Ireland.—United Press.

Motilalji Was A Born Commander

He Infused New Life Into Nation's Activities

EXHORTATION TO FULFIL HIS MISSION BY RETURNING CONGRESSMEN TO ASSEMBLIES

The sixth anniversary of Pandit Motilal Nehru was celebrated in the Congress House on Saturday in a fitting manner when Mr. K. F. Nariman presided and prominent leaders addressed a mass meeting

Speakers paid eloquent tributes to the memory of the late Motilalji, and reminded the audience of his great contribution to India as a pioneer in the parliamentary movements of the Congress, which was of special significance on the eve of the present elections

Mr. K. F. Nariman said though six years had passed since the death of Pandit Motilalji, the mission for which he died—achievement of Swaraj—still remained unfulfilled.

His anniversary coming on the eve of general elections in the country had a special significance to them. The country was agog from end to end with election activity; and if there was one leader responsible for the present parliamentary awakening of the Nation, it was he.

He was a flourishing lawyer. At the call of the country he transformed his whole life and dedicated his life to the service of the country. His sacrifice was supreme.

Even foreigners admitted his greatness when they came into contact with him. As a statesman and public worker he was one of the foremost in the world.

ONE OF ILLUSTRIOUS TRIO.

Even his enemies admitted that there was no price which could deflect him from his goal. He was one of the illustrious trio—Vithalbhai Patel, C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru—who sat a high legislative standard. Greatest revolutionaries from Stalin and Lenin downwards used the parliamentary activity in the achievement of their goal

To fulfil his life's mission, and to perpetuate his memory, they should return to the assemblies the 1,000-and-odd young men contesting in the elections, who could verily be called the Parliamentary Team, or Battalion of Pandit Motilal.

"Motilal was above all a prince among men", said Mr. K. M. Munshi, paying a tribute to Pandit Motilal. After recounting his great personal and public qualities, his hospitality and sacrifice, Mr. Munshi dwelt on the ethics of Parliamentary activity—a page from the life of the Pandit. Continuing he said, "Nothing except his love for his country's Freedom deflected him from the course he wished to take. This was made clear in 1923 when he stood for Parliamentary activity even against popular opinion".

"PILLAR OF FIRE".

Motilalji was "a pillar of fire" which led the country out of the wilderness and the morass of doubt and demoralisation in 1934, when they met in Dr. Ansari's house to form a parliamentary wing of the Congress.

He agreed with the President that the present new life in the country was due to the Pandit, and India was sure to once again stand compact and invincible against reactionary forces as a result of the present activity.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that the qualities of 'fighting' and 'sacrifice' were dominant in Pandit Motilal. They should emulate him in his qualities. At that juncture they would be doing their duty to the memory of Pandit Motilal if they sent the Nation's chosen to fight in his footsteps in the Councils.

A BORN COMMANDER.

Mr. P. R. Lele said Pandit Motilal was a 'tower of strength' and a 'pillar of society' to his countrymen. He was a born commander who led his men in a militant spirit U. P., the abode of Motilalji, was a storm centre at the moment. His forces were fighting heroically against the reactionary forces in face of heavy odds. They missed a great leader at the present juncture of the Nation's trial

Mr. Nagindas T. Master and Mr. S. K. Patil, spoke, and asked the nation to carry on the fight in the spirit in which Pandit Motilal wanted them to do.

The latest news of the unbroken success of the Congress was from C. P. They hoped Bombay would emulate the victories at the polls, between 11th and 23rd of February. (23rd the last day for the University Constituency.)

Kanya Gurukula, (Hardwar)

The Vice-Chancellor, Gurukula University, Kangri, writes:—

Some interested persons have sought to create an impression in the public that the so-called Kanya Gurukula of Hardwar is any way connected with the Gurukula University, Kangri. I take the earliest opportunity to remove this misunderstanding and constrained to announce that the Gurukula Kangri has nothing to do with the Kanya Gurukula, Hardwar.

I may also announce here that that Gurukula University has its Kanya Gurukula but that is not in Hardwar but at Dehra Dun. All those who want to get their wards admitted in the Kanya Gurukula affiliated to the Gurukula, Kangri, should send their applications direct to Kanya Gurukula, Dehra Dun.

GIVE YOUR VOTE TO CONGRESS

Mrs. Naidu's Appeal To Khandwa Voters

(From A Correspondent).

KHANDWA, (By Mail.)

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in an appeal to the Khandwa voters says:

"I deeply regret that I find myself unable to attend the meeting to-night, as I am unwell. But as I did at Burhanpur last night, I am making an appeal to the voters of Khandwa to accord their unanimous support to Dr. Jagannath Mahodaya, the Congress candidate. He is a staunch and tried soldier of the Congress who has proved his courage and his loyalty constantly to the national cause. Dr. Mahodaya has been chosen by the Congress to serve you with his knowledge, ability and devotion to your welfare. I earnestly trust that every voter who cares for national honour and freedom will record his vote in favour of the Congress candidate.

JAIN PROTEST TELLS

"His Master's Voice" Co. Withdraw Offending Records

AHMEDABAD, February 6.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Young Men's Jain Society of Ahmedabad, His Master's Voice Company says that they have decided in view of the protests of the Jain community, to withdraw the offending records altogether from their catalogue.

It will be remembered that Jains protested against and decided to boycott His Master's Voice records if the Company did not withdraw from circulation a record entitled "Thirugnama Sambabndar" which was alleged to be offensive to the religious sentiments of the Jain community.—United Press.

WORLD UNEMPLOYMENT STEADILY DECREASING

Britain Back To Boom Figure

GENEVA, (By Mail).

A steady improvement in the world's unemployment problem is shown by statistics collected by the International Labour Office here. These figures, which cover a period of four years, show an improvement in practically all the countries for which data are available. The only two notable exceptions are Austria and Switzerland. In the case of Switzerland, there are, however, indications of a more hopeful tendency, not yet illustrated in the figures, as a result of the devaluation of the Swiss franc.

In a number of countries—including Great Britain—the index numbers of persons employed has topped by a considerable margin the figures for 1929, generally accepted as the last year of the boom period.

Taking 100 as the index number of employment for 1929, the corresponding figures for September 1936 are 125.50 in the case of the Union of South Africa. 108.9 for Great Britain and 93.1 for November 1936 in Canada. In the U S A the figures were 87.9 in October 1936.—Reuter.

Eden For France

LONDON: Feb. 6.

Mr. Eden left to-day for France on a fortnight's holiday.—Reuter.

Mussolini's Son Weds

ROME: Feb. 6.

Vittorio, Sgr. Mussolini's eldest son, married Orsolobuvoli at St. Joseph's Church Vianomentana Parish, in which the Duce's villa stands.

The whole Mussolini family was present including the Duce.

Sgr. Mussolini's bodyguard lined the entrance to the Church with daggers drawn as the couple left. The bride and the bridegroom both are aged 22.—Reuter.

FLOOD TENSION LESSENING

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, February 6.

The flood tension is lessening throughout the stricken areas along the Ohio River. The crest is diminishing in height as the river flows to the Mississippi Valley. The River is still menacing Cairo (Illinois), but a cinema sign reads: "Opening Wednesday, showing rainbow on river."

Pope's Health

VATICAN CITY: Feb. 6.

The Pope had a good night. He slept for several hours.—Reuter's Special.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

Is it the beginning of the end of the Bombay cold season?—is the question which is now being asked with some apprehension. The nip in the air has already disappeared, and the minimum temperature is slowly mounting up. Bombay is generally pretty tolerable up to the end of March when the exodus to the hills begins. One wonders now whether the beginning and not the end of the next month is going to mark the advent of the summer. It is a hot prospect indeed!

Election Scenes

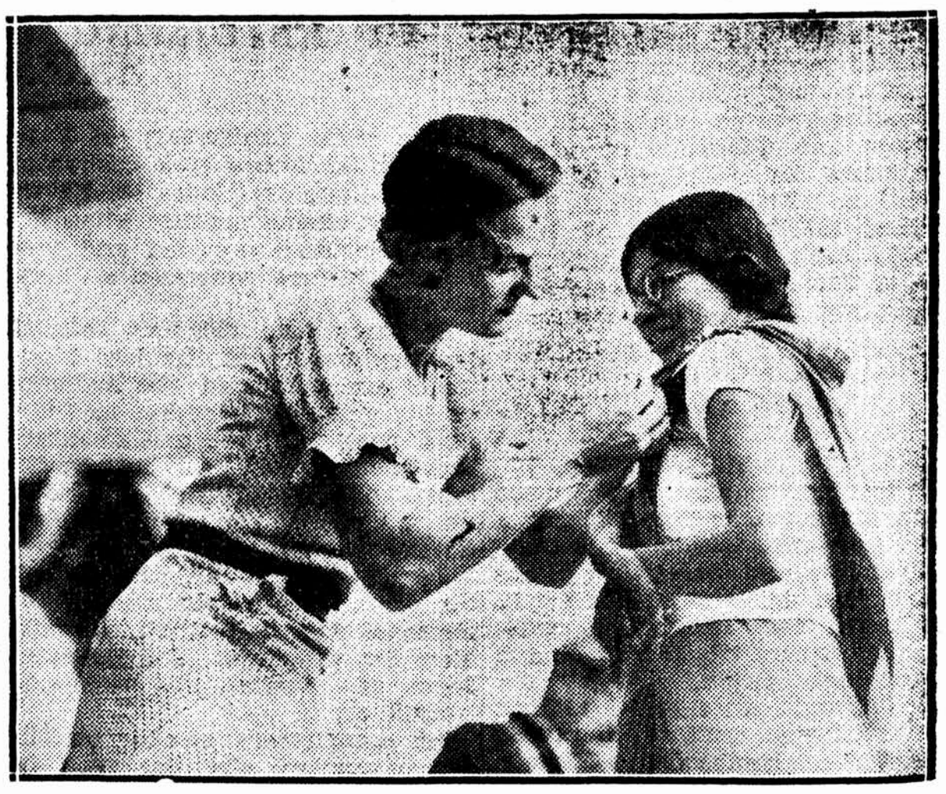
With the election dates fast approaching, it is natural that the campaign for votes is becoming more and more intensified every passing day. It is inevitable that enthusiasm should run away with discipline on some occasions, and rowdy scenes are being witnessed now and then at propaganda meetings in the city. Capturing the other party's platform is one of the usual occurrences. Fortunately, however, the disturbances are so far of a minor character, and so there will be no necessity of taking special steps to prevent breaches of the peace as has been found necessary in some other cities. As far as the Congress is concerned, it has really no serious opposition at all in Bombay and a cent. per cent. victory is confidently expected on its behalf. The local Congress leaders are nevertheless leaving nothing to chance and are taking every possible step to ensure a thorough success. Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be visiting this city soon and both of them will afterwards leave for a whirlwind tour throughout the presidency. Their presence at the various district centres on the very eve of the polling days is bound to have the greatest psychological effect everywhere

Voting Arrangements

Much dissatisfaction is being expressed in this city over the arrangements made by the authorities for voting. Firstly, the electoral rolls are prepared without reference to wards and localities as has been the practice so far. Secondly, the alphabetical order of the voters according to their Christian names—except in the Christian constituency!—is found to be inconvenient for canvassing purposes. The greatest objection is however raised against the new system of multiple polling booths for the same constituency, which, it is feared, will cause no end of confusion. A number of polling booths may, "prima facie" appear to facilitate orderly polling, but the difficulty of shepherding voters to their particular stations—members of the same household having been in some cases assigned to different stations—can be very easily imagined. The agents and organisers of the various candidates are thus set up with a stiff task, and the most watchful vigilance will be required on their part to ensure the proper recording of every vote.

Social Work School

The opening of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Tuesday evening was one of the most unique events even in Bombay. The new institution was a landmark in the educational history of India, its aim being the training of young men who will adopt social service as a profession. The School owes its birth to the munificence of the Sir Dorabji Trust, and its first director is Dr. Clifford Manshardt who has already made a name for himself in the sphere of social service in this city. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, who performed the opening ceremony, hailed the school as the coping stone of all the activities that had been going on in the city for a long time, and prophesied a bright future for it. One of the main items in the programme of the evening was the address of Dr. A. E. Holt, Professor of Social Ethics in the University of Chicago, who is a visiting professor of the school.



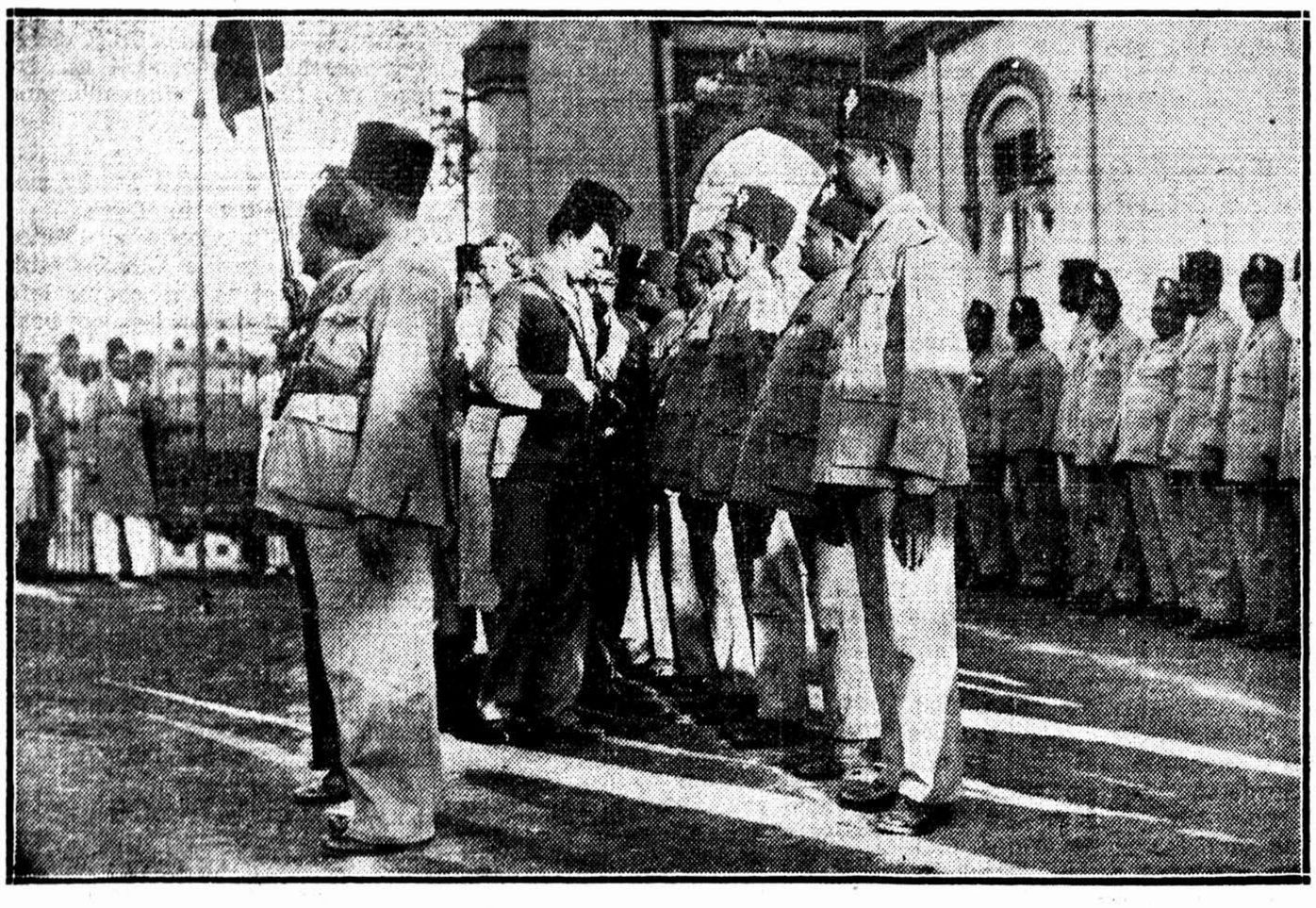
Princess Ali Khan presents a medal to a Girl Guide offic...

Reactionary Decision

The decision of the Bombay Municipal Corporation not to sanction any funds for the opening of free birth control clinics in the city, as was recommended by the Municipal Commissioner, was received with the greatest surprise in the city. The scheme prepared by the Commissioner was a very modest one, and its scope was carefully restricted to very bonafide purposes. That the Corporation should have turned down such a proposal marks it, indeed, as one of the most reactionary bodies. Birth Control has been accepted by almost all civilized nations as a necessary measure, and even in India it has received support from social workers, as also from various representative institutions of women. As a matter of fact there is already a public birth control in this city, apart from the large number of private consultants. The views expressed by certain medical members of the Corporation—especially it seemed as if their fraternity had made a dead set against the proposal—were, to say the least, not distinguished for their scientific approach to the problem. Bombay's claim to be the 'Urbs prima in Indis' has, indeed, received a rude shock from our City Fathers.

Grand Rally

I inadvertently omitted to refer last week to the rousing welcome Bombay gave to Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout and the Chief Guide. Scouts and guides from all parts of the presidency had come to this city to receive them. The main function in connection with their visit was the grand Rally of Guides which was held on the 27th instant. The Cooperage presented a most colourful and animated scene on that afternoon, when the Girl Guides of the Presidency had mustered in their force there to honour Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Guide. The Rally was not merely remarkable for the precise and picturesque turn-out of nearly two thousaend Girls Guides from all parts of the presidency: it was a vivid pointer to the amazing progress the movement has made—which is more significant indeed than that of the Boy Scouts—during the last score of years The various displays, games, exhibitions and tableaux were gone with a smartness and an 'elan' which was almost marvellous, and when the spectacle of marching through the miniature Gateway of India, which was erected there on the occasion, and taking their positions in the proper places on the map of India was successfully carried, the gallaries burst out with repeated rounds of cheers and applause. There was no doubt whatever that the Chief Guide was immensely pleased with all what she saw at the Rally, and in her speech paid a handsome tribute to the Guides and to those who have nursed the movement from its infancy and raised it to its present high level of efficiency and utility Friday, January 29 will surely go down as a Red Letter Day in the annals of the Bombay Presidency Girl Guides.



Prince Ali Khan inspects Khoja Volunteers at Hasanabad, Bombay.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Posh Vad 11, 1993
Muslim: Jilkhad 24, 1305
Parsi: Sheherever 5, 1306
Hightide: 8-14; 9-37
Lowtide: 3-36; 4-22
Sunrise: 7h. 11m.
Sunset: 6h. 35m.

18th Championship Bombay Presidency Kennel Club Dog Show, Town Hall.

Monday, February 8.

Bombay University Senate, annual meeting, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, February 9.

Bombay University: Special Convocation, 1 p.m.
Bombay University Senate, annual meeting.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Sir Dorab Tata Graduate School of Social Work: Miss M. K. Davis on "Work under the Bombay Children Act 1927-37", Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday, February 10.

Anthropological Society of Bombay: 51st annual general meeting, rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Thursday, February 11.

Bombay Legislative Council: General and Muslim Constituencies, polling, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Joint meeting of Indian and European Progressive Group: Sir Kailas Haksar will speak on "Indian States and Federation", Green's Restaurant, 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Daniel Boone" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Laburnum Grove" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The Garden of Allah" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Baghi-Sipahi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Destiny" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Dharmaveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dalit Kusum" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Izzat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Champagne Waltz" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

PLAZA—"Strike Me Pink" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

REGAL—"Ladies in Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Village Girl" Time as usual.

WELLINGTON—"Dharmaveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Gay Prince" Time as usual.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Mantai Maru" left Colombo on February 5 and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 9.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The 26th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-0 p.m. in the Hall of the Association.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy study class will meet in Sir Elly Kadooric School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

CONCERT AT VICTORIA GARDENS

A concert of Indian music organised by the Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. G. S. Patankar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"We are old souls in new bodies" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge situated at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, today (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

PRABASHI BANGALI SANGHA

The first annual general meeting of the Prabashi Bangali Sangh for the year ended 31st Dec. 1936 will be held in the club premises, 32/34 Powwala St. Cooper Bldg. to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

REGAL
DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 P M.
JANET GAYNOR
LORETTA YOUNG • CONSTANCE BENNETT
in
Ladies in Love
with SIMONE SIMON
20th CENTURY FOX

B. E. S. T. ATHLETIC SPORTS

The second annual athletic sports will be held on the co-operage to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. T. S. Trollop will preside and distribute the prizes.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held today (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Benam Hall Lane Girgaum.

MAJMAUL ADAB

The 2nd Centenary of Wali Gujrati, the first poet of Urdu language will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. under the auspices of Majmaul Adab, in the Ismail College, Jogeshwari. Prof. Syed Nawab Ali, ex-Minister of Education, Junagarh, will preside.

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXHIBITION

A physical culture exhibition in aid of Antonio de Souza High School Fund will be given by the Physical Culture Club in the school hall, Byculla, to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m.

UNIVERSITY HOSTEL

The first annual social gathering of the University Hostel will be held at the University Convocation Hall today (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon. Mr Justice B. J. Wadia will preside.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY KALYAN

The 9th annual general body meeting of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan will be held in the Association Hall near Shiwaji Chowk Kalyan at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday), when the photo of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will be unveiled.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society public lecture will be delivered by Mr Babasaheb Phansalkar "the hidden forces and their effects on every one" to-day (Sunday), at 5-16 p.m. at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road.

SHREE GAUDIYA MATH

On the occasion of the Disappearance of the President-Acharya of the Gaudiya Mission, Paramahansa Shree Shreemad Bhakti Siddhanta Saraswati Goswami Maharaj, a condolence meeting will be held at the premises of Shree Gaudiya Math, Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m (S.T.) **Mr. H. Shankar Rao will preside.**

TO-DAY'S ELECTION MEETINGS

LADIES PROCESSION AND MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay 'G' Ward and Suburban Districts Joint Election Committee a ladies procession has been organised for election propaganda. The procession will start from Dhuru Hall at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) and will go through the prominent parts of the 'G' Ward. After the procession a public meeting will be held at Kshatriya Union Hall compound. Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Mrs. Sarlabai Bhave, Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar, Mrs. Devayaniben Desai will address the meeting. Mrs Annapurnabai Deshmukh will preside.

AT DABUL.

Another public meeting of Indian Christians will be held at Indo-Lusitano Hall, Dabul, to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman. Messrs. Mulraj Karsondas, K. M. Munshi, S. K. Patil, Nagindas T. Master, Dr. Gilder, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, M. Kapadia, Yusuf Meherally, Joachim Alva, will speak.

AT JITEKAR WADI.

Under the auspices of Girgaum District Congress Election Propaganda Committee, there will be a public meeting to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jitekar Wadi, Thakurdwar Road. Sjt Motichand Kapadia will preside. Sjts. P. R. Lele, Y. J. Meheralli, M. R. Masani, D. S. Babrekar, Yeshwantrao Khadilkar and Smt. Lilavati Munshi will address the meeting.

Sjts. K. F. Nariman, S. K. Patil, and Nagindas Master and Smt. Annapurnabai Deshmukh will be present in the meeting.

AT KUMBHARTUKDA.

Under the auspices of the 'C' Ward Parliamentary Committee, a public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Kumbhartukda, Bhuleshwar.

AT COLABA.

A public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at Bora Street, near St. Anthony Society. Miss Annie D'Souza will preside.

AT DHARAVI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay 'G' Ward and Suburban Districts Joint Election Committee a public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at Dharavi, near Shankar Temple. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

AT OLD KURLA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay 'G' Ward and Suburban Districts Joint Election Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Old Kurla, on the maidan opposite Vyayam Shala when Sjts Dongre, B. R. Dhurandhar, Gokulbhai Bhat, Ramnikrai Mehta, and the Congress candidates Messrs. B. G. Kher, D. N. Wandrekar, S. G. Songaonkar and others will address the meeting.

AT MAHIM & DADAR.

The following three meetings will be addressed to-day (Sunday):

1. St. Michael's Church (Mahim), 7-45 a.m. (S.T.).
2. Victoria Church (Mahim) 8-35 a.m. (S.T.).
3. Dadar Church (Dadar) 10 a.m. (S.T.).

AT VAKOLA

Under the auspices of the Bombay "G" Ward and Suburban Districts Joint Election Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Vakola when Messrs. Pandit Shivmurthi Upadhyay, Gokulbhai Bhat, Ramnikrai Mehta, Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Mr. Kakubhai and others will address the meeting.

Sjt. Jayasukhlal K. Mehta will preside

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Japan per s.s. "Tango Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 8th instant.

SEVA SAMITI BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION

Annual Function At Benares

A correspondent writes:—

The S. S. Boy Scouts District Association, Benares, celebrated its anniversary with great 'eclat' on the 30th and 31st January. Over 700 scouts besides girl guides participated in the functions and were happy to have Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, chief organising commissioner, amidst them on the occasion. A number of competitions were held. The all round Rover Scouts Proficiency Trophy was awarded to the rover scouts of the Queen's College, the scout trophy to the scouts of the Theosophical National School and the cub trophy to the lion cubs of the Agarwal Pathshala.

The opening ceremony of the anniversary was performed by Mr. Bajpai and the closing by the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram.

Jawaharlal To Address Meeting In Bombay

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, will address a meeting on Tuesday (9th inst.) at 9-30 p.m. in the compound of Palanji Sojpal Building, Portuguese Road, Dadar.

MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board, a public meeting will be held at Kamatipura, (near Stable Street) to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when the aims, objects and the policy of the League will be explained by speakers.

MADAME WADIA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a public lecture at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at Ananda-Vihara in Nair Hospital compound, near the Bombay Central Station on "Where is the Buddha leading us?"

CYCLISTS' PROCESSION.

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward Congress Parliamentary Committee, a Cyclists' Procession will start from the Committee's office to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) Those who wish to join in this procession should be present with their cycles at Chhotalal Bhuvan near Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road. Mr. Bhagwandas Kapadia, one of the Secretaries of the 'C' Ward Congress Parliamentary Committee, will lead the procession. Lady cyclists are also invited.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Special Added Attraction!
MISS ALOHA BAKER
The World's MOST Travelled Girl in a
PERSONAL STAGE APPEARANCE
By Special Request
Giving a short description of her Travels and Adventures illustrated by—
HER OWN FILM

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ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on **cash** payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:— "Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for S. K. Girls' High School, Rewa, (1) One graduate lady teacher, strong in mathematics on Rs. 100—4—120. (2) Three intermediate passed lady teachers each on Rs. 60—3—75, strong in mathematics, history or domestic science. Salaries will be subject to 10 per cent. emergency cut. Music qualifications preferred. Candidates called for interview shall be paid inter-class railway fare. Knowledge of Hindi essential. Apply to the Director of Education, Rewa State, Rewa, before the 20th February, 1937. (4811).

27. HOSTELS

Muslim Students' Hostel, Bordi, District Thana, situated on the sea shore. Bracing climate. Constant supervision. Excellent Management. Monthly charges Rs. 22|5|- Apply for particulars to the Superintendent. 4838.

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. Treats Piles, Fistula, Prolapsesani. Literature free. (7620).

Free H.L.M.S.H.M.D.H.M.B., etc., Homoeo-Ayur-Unani degrees regularly and correspondently. Practitioners also get. Enclose two annas stamps:—Indian Homoeo-Inst. Society, (Regd.), P.O. Datha (Kathiawar, Dt.) 7556.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Chief Agents for "a provident Insurance Company" for unrepresented areas. Write for particulars, Branch Manager, Backerganj Ins. Bank Ltd., 15, Clive Row, Calcutta, H. O. Backerganj Buildings, Kowrikhara, Barisal, Bengal. (7671).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Consult always in Cotton, Share Bazar and other fluctuations. One month daily details Rs. 5 in advance. Pandit Sharma, Astrologer, Savantwadi. (7667).

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—A Cocoanut Oil Mill in Ceylon, for particulars, apply to The Edible Cocoanut Oil Co.; Ward Street, Kandy, Ceylon. (7701)

156. MISCELLANEOUS

Radio Troubles? If so bring your sets of any make to expert of 10 years' experience, satisfaction guaranteed. Newtone Radio Company, 203 Hornby Road, Bombay. 7726.

SPEED IS THE WORD
AIR—RAIL—ROAD
tell the same tale
See LALITA PAWAR
Giving a visible demonstration of speed—when in
EMOTIONS OR STUNTS
in PURNIMA PICTURES
"Chevrolet 1936
or TOOFANI"
Supported by:—MADHAV KALE, BIPIN MEHTA, SOHANI and MASTER BHAGWAN
Directed by:—G. P. PAWAR
SUPER TALKIES
Charni Road Junction
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee To-day at 3 p.m.

Public Notices.

To,
The Shareholders of
The RESERVE BANK
OF INDIA.

Dear Sirs,

My attention has been drawn to a circular published in the TIMES OF INDIA and other local papers under the signatures of Messrs. Ishwardas Laxmidas, R. M. Chinoy, Indranarayan Brijmohanlal, B. D. Lam, Jugmohandas Kalliandas, addressed to the Shareholders of the Reserve Bank of India requesting them to record their votes in favour of the existing Auditors of the Bank viz: Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, S. B. Billimoria and Co., and Sastri and Shah, of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras respectively. Such circulars, as it has been put, is likely to unnecessarily create misunderstanding between the sister provinces of Bombay and Bengal, and I for one would be the last to foster any such feeling. I would not have taken any notice of such a circular unless this contained some misstatements, which in the interests of inter-provincial feeling, ought to be rectified. It is stated in the circular that there is a move taken with a view to replace all the existing Auditors by appointment of Bengali Auditors. I am not aware of any such move from any quarter in Bengal. It, however, pains me extremely to find that the signatories in their anxiety to support the existing Auditors have recommended the name of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes—an European firm of Auditors in Calcutta, in addition to the two Indian firm of Auditors of Bombay and Madras respectively. The fact is this. We have entirely no objection to Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., and Messrs. Sastri and Shah being re-elected this year and the firm of European Auditors being substituted by a firm of Indian Auditors. I with some of my friends am trying for the election of two eminent Indian Firms of Auditors practising in Calcutta and I believe the Indian Shareholders will solidly vote for the Indian Auditors only as I understand this year the Reserve Bank is going to have four Auditors in place of the three existing Auditors. Further it is not correct to say that the appointment of existing auditors have been recommended by the Central Board as the Signatories contend, which may be evident from the report of the Central Board of Directors just published.

Sd. AMAR KRISHNA GHOSE,
Member, Local Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India (Calcutta) Eastern Area.
4848.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY), at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianellis Restaurant of Complete Household furniture, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Godrej & Milner Safes, Drawing room sofa cabinets, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Wardrobes, etc.

SUPERB TAMIL TALKIE
MAHATMA
KABIRDAS
Starring:—
P. D. KRISHNAN, Miss RAJARATNAM, Miss T. S. VELAMMAL and Others .
AT
PLAZA
SUNDAY, 7th FEB. AT 10-30 A.M. MORNING.

A GARB WITHOUT SPIRIT

New Constitution Has Not Kept Up Govt.'s Promise Says Rajen Babu

LUCKNOW, Feb. 4.

"We should not lose ourselves in minor matters and neglect the bigger issue," said Babu Rajendra Prasad, addressing a public meeting last night at Aminuddaulah Park.

Owing to his addressing more meetings in the district than scheduled, the procession arranged for him had to be abandoned, since he returned late at night. A crowd which had collected to listen to him patiently awaited his arrival in the open.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, continuing said that the Congress was a non-partisan body, and its history showed that it never showed communal inclination in the legislature or outside. Babu Rajendra Prasad expressed the opinion that the spirit of Government's promise was not present in the new Constitution, and though outwardly it had been given a representative garb, the spirit was missing. He appealed to the electorate to help Congress candidates, who have to follow a single definite programme throughout the country, from which they would not be allowed to go astray. —A. P.

POSTAL FACILITIES FOR JOURNALS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

At question time in the Assembly Sir Frank Noyce replying to Prof. Ranga's questions relating to postal concession to newspapers stated that the system of annual renewal of registration was in force up to 1923. It was then discontinued in order to reduce work in the office of heads of circle. It was found necessary in 1932 to revert to it as some newspapers were found to be offending against conditions governing their registration.

Sir Frank Noyce denied that any orders were issued insisting upon minimum number of subscribers for each newspapers before postal concessions were granted to such newspaper.

As regards the nature of enquiry made to ascertain whether a newspaper had the prescribed minimum number of subscribers. Sir Frank Noyce said the applicant was asked to give a statement showing the names and addresses of his subscribers and certain number of these were verified.

Postal authorities, not police authorities, were expected to make such enquiries.

It was not a fact that the newly started papers were required first of all to supply their issues at usual postal rates to a prescribed minimum number of subscribers and then expect help. Concession was granted at once if provisions of the rule were complied with.

It was not a fact that certain newspapers were denied postal concessions either for ever or temporarily because of their politics.

Answering Prof. Ranga's questions concerning postal facilities for rural areas Sir Frank Noyce said Government were aware of the greater need of peasants and other rural classes for more postal facilities, and it was the policy of Government to provide facilities which seem most needed in areas where they serve.—A. P.

Mavlankar Tours Dhandhuka And Gogha

(From A Corespondent.)

DHANDHUKA, Feb. 4

Mr. Ganesh Mavlanker toured Dhandhuka and Gogha talukas for three days spoke on Congress stands for unity, self-respect and sacrifice. His tour has created deep impression on villagers of all classes, including the rich. He appealed to strengthen the Congress, which is out to uproot **starvation and unemployment.**

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Bombay Cricket Association's Hopes & Fears

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Cricket Association was held last week to consider the annual report and statement of accounts for the year 1935. The unconscionable delay in holding the meeting—it is over a year since 1935 has ended—seems to be that the accounts were not ready. The Hon. Treasurer of the year had practically left them untouched. His successor, A A Jasdanwalla, had a formidable task in making them up. He has completed them in a creditable manner and it is satisfactory to note that the auditors have found them correct. I only hope that there will be no such delay in future, as it gives rise to various kinds of speculations and suspicions. I cannot understand why people take up honorary positions when they know that they cannot spare the time to perform their duties properly. In future the members of the B C A should be careful in electing such persons.

COMMUNAL CONCORD

I am indeed very happy to note that Dr. Homi Kanga has been re-elected chairman of the Association and A.A.A. Fyzee and A.A. Jasdanwalla, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively for this year. There is no doubt that the members have done so in recognition of their past services to the Association in particular and Bombay Cricket in general. It is a happy sign of the times that a body mainly composed of Hindus should elect office-bearers who are outside their communal fold. It is clear that some sporting spirit prevails among the members of the B C A. If this spirit pervades the whole sporting world of Bombay, I have no doubt Bombay will be in the vanguard of Indian sport at no distant date.

RANJI TROPHY

There is nothing new in the report on which I need comment at this time of the day. As a maater of fact it is all too old. The only point of importance that I have to dwell upon is the decision of the B C A not to participate in the All-India Cricket Championships for the Ranji Trophy unless and until they were satisfied that they would not be called upon to bear any losses. As Fyzee explained to the meeting, Bombay had incurred a loss of over Rs. 3,000 in 1935-36 and about Rs. 700 in 1936-37. This does not mean that Bombay wishes to sabotage the Inter-provincial tournament by a policy of non-co-operation. Their whole grievance is that things are being managed from the headquarters of the Board of Control in such a way that the Ranji Trophy cannot be successful, either from the financial or from the cricket point of view. The cry has been raised from all parts of the country in the same strain.

U. P CRIES OFF

We have just heard that the U P after reaching the Semi-final round of the Tournament has conceded a walk-over to Nawanagar owing to the fact that Bombay where the match was to be played refused to guarantee any gate-money. It appears that Bengal was willing to pay their expenses if the match was staged at Calcutta. In that case the finals also could have been played there as Bengal had reached that stage. But Nawanagar declined the invitation for the simple reason that the Board of Control had originally fixed the matches in Bombay and they had made their arrangements accordingly.

AN AWKWARD SITUATION

At the time of writing I do not know whether Bengal will come here during this week-end to play off the final match. If they don't, Nawanagar will become champions without playing in the semi-finals and finals, or, will the tournament be declared a wash-out? In either case it will be a very sad thing indeed. I only hope that Bengal will find it possible to make the journey to our City, despite the fact that there will be no gate-money to compensate their losses.

BOARD OF CONTROL'S DUTY

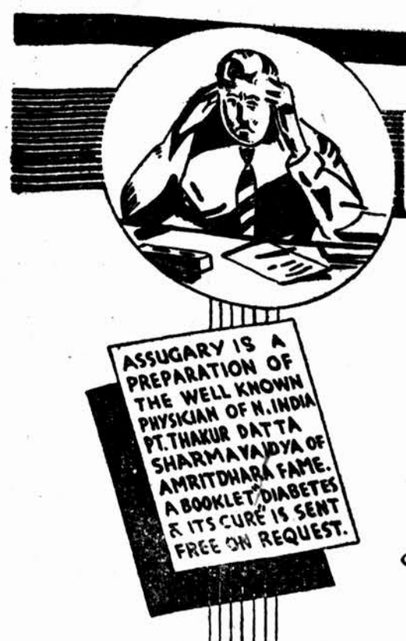
It is high time the Board of Control considered this question in all its bearings and devised ways and means whereby the All-India Championships could be made thoroughly successful. It is really a sad commentary on their intelligence and foresight that when the existing associations are finding it so difficult to fulfil their obligations they should add more to their number. I fail to make out any reason which impelled them to sub-divide the Bombay Presidency into half a dozen sections like Bombay, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Baroda, Western India States and the Nawanagar. If this process goes on all over the country, there will be at least a hundred associations in existence before long. For a big country like India they may not look too many. But how on earth they would be able to live nobody can tell. This process must therefore be stopped. When the existing associations grow up and become strong they might be allowed to sub-divide themselves if necessary.

BOMBAY'S FEARS.

Now going through the statement of accounts, I find that the B C A was in a strong financial position at the end of 1935, despite the fact that they suffered heavy losses in connection with the Ranji Trophy. Their only fear is that if this process of taxation continues they might be reduced to something like penury ere long. Although I do not hold or entertain any such fear I cannot say that they would be in a position to do many other good things which association of this kind are expected to do. For example, they will not be able to engage coaches to train up their promising youngsters. This is an imperative and urgent necessity which cannot be delayed any longer.

PROFESSIONALISM.

The Managing Committee of the B. C. A. must consider this question soon. There is another important matter, namely the question of introducing professionalism in Indian cricket as it obtains in England and other cricketing countries of the world. which demands their earnest consideration. The Board of Control at the instance of Bengal, has accepted the principle and has appointed a sub-committee to frame rules in this regard. It has to be admitted that professionalism exists in this country, though in a veiled form. There is no reason whatsoever why this should be kept so any longer. It is no use importing foreign coaches at heavy expense. In fact they are prohibitive. Besides we cannot avail of their services when we want them. We must, therefore have our own coaches and professional players. It must be made an honourable profession for our youngsters to follow. This will not only help to improve our standard of cricket considerably but open up a new avenue for the younger generation. The sooner this is done the better for India and Indian cricket.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WOMAN KILLED BY MOTOR CAR

(From Our Correspondent).
HUBLI: Feb. 6.

A fatal accident at Hubli has taken place. Minister Kambli's election car, while it was bound on a canvassing campaign, ran against an old woman on Koppikar Road, breaking her leg. The victim was removed to hospital, where she succumbed to injuries after about an hour.

Alleged Assault On Congress Volunteer

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Mr. Kashinath Narain Sholapurwala, a *Congress volunteer, is* alleged to have been severely assaulted at a public meeting called by the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) to support the candidature of Mr. Joglekar, held at Anandji Nanji Chawl, Suparibag Road, tonight.

Mr. Kashinath has been working among the working-class for the Congress. When he was spotted out at the meeting, it appears, a murmur went round. When Mr. Randive, who presided, finished his speech, Mr. Kashinath requested permission to speak at the meeting.

Some of the working class people present supported Mr. Kashinath and demanded that he should be allowed to speak.

This was a signal for a sudden rush of about a dozen people towards Mr. Kashinath. He was pounced upon and severely assaulted.

Messrs. Dange, Randive, Bhogle and others were present at the time. It is freely said that there were volunteers of Dr. Ambedkar mixed up with those who organised the meeting.

Another member among the audience who was seated near Mr. Kashinath also sustained injuries.

Kashinath was immediately taken to a doctor and treated who asked him to take complete rest pending further examination.

3rd WEEK

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with a PLAINTIVE CRY

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Dalit Kusum

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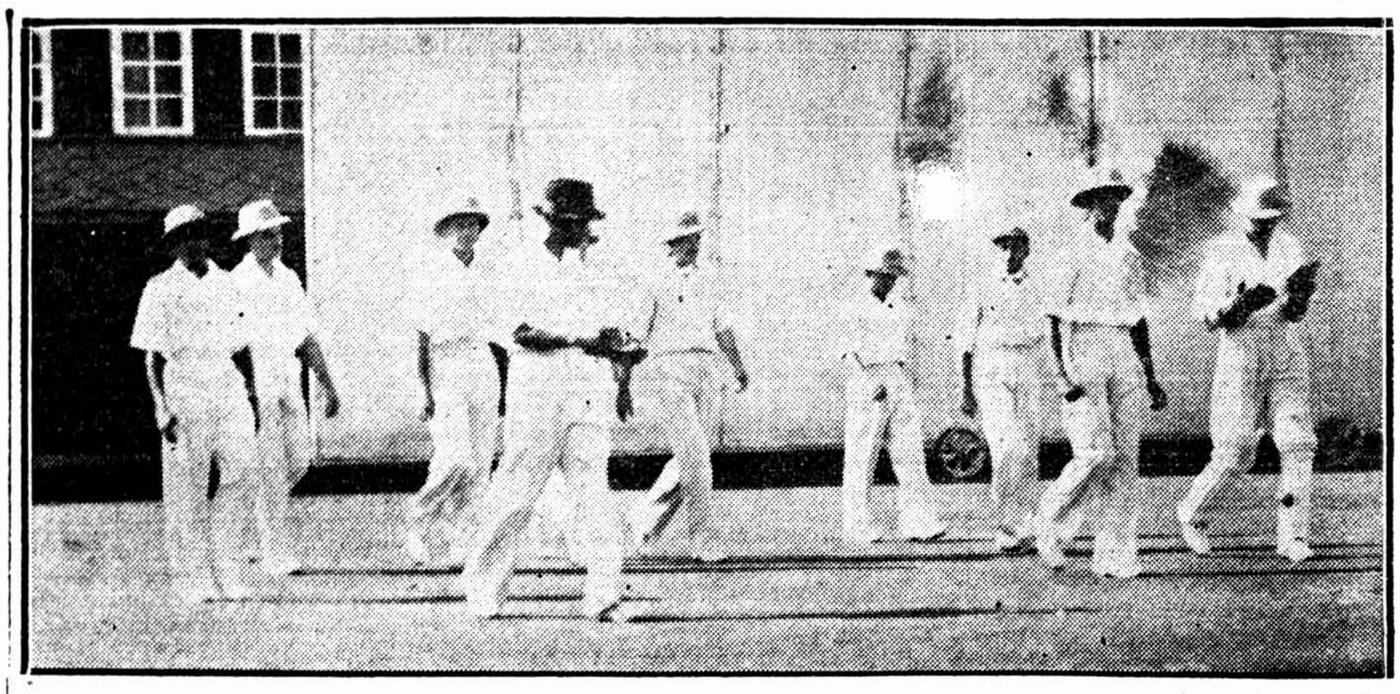

Bengal takes the field

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.). GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Pianoforte Recital. By Mrs. Norman O'Neill. 7-50 p.m. An Orchestral Concert. The BBC Orchestra (Section C), conducted by Joseph Lewis. 8-50 p.m. A Religious Service. (Baptist), from the Studio. 9-40 p.m. A Programme of Compositions by Haydn Wood. Reginald Foort, at the BBC Theatre Organ. 10-0 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary and Announcements.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

11-0 a.m. Light Music. Shamiabai Mazgaokar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 12-0 noon Music from Filmland. (Indian Music from the Wellington Cinera). 12-30 p.m. "For Children". Stories and Songs. (In Hindustani). By Fatma Begum. 1-0 p.m. The Radio Quartet. Leader: Dominic Pereira. 5-30 p.m. Renewal Service of the Consecration to Christ King. (Relayed from St. Andrew's Church, Bandra). 6-30 p.m. Purushottam R. Marwadi. "Kaun Kaun Gun Gavun." Mishra Tilang—Thumri (Deepchandi). Mere shri giridhar gopala." Mishra Gara (Dadra). 7-0 p.m. Violin Solos. Bageshri. 7-10 p.m. Purushottam R. Marwadi. "Avo mara natwar nagariya." Marwadi Geet. "Aney jane se rahe." "Milne milane se rahe." Ghazal. 7-30 p.m. "You Asked for It." 8-30 p.m. The News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Roaming the World with Music." No 2 Egypt. J. Maxwell. 9-15 p.m. The News. 9-30 p.m. Songs Sentimental. Neela Bhosle. 10-0 p.m. Gujerati Mushaira. Arranged by Ashim Randevi.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres. 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

8-36 a.m. Sanai Concert. Ali Hossain and Party. 9-1 a.m. Thumri (Bengali) Harimaty. 9-21 a.m. The Betar Orchestra. Conducted by Taran Nath Dey. 9-31 a.m. Kheyal (Gandhari). Jnanendra Prosad Goswamy. 9-56 a.m. Bhajan and Gazal (Hindustani). Rekha Bai. 10-21 a.m. The Betar Orchestra. Conducted by Tarak Nath Dey. 10-31 a.m. Kirtan. Ratneshwar Mukherjee. 10-51 a.m. Review: "Stage and Screen." By Spectator. 11-6 a.m. SB Francisco Casanova and his Spanish Orchestra. (Relayed from Firpo's Restaurant). (By kind permission of the Management). Interval Item Artists: Milizia Korjus (Soprano). Theodore Challapine (Bass). The News in English. 5-36 p.m. SB Children's Service. The Sholars of the Church of Scotland Sunday School. 6-6 p.m. SB Church Service. (Relayed from St. Andrew's Church). 7-21 p.m. "Sandhya Basar." (Vocal Concert). Artists: Sabitri Bose; Ila Das; Madhuri Sen. Instrumental Accompaniments by Jnan Ghose and party. 7-51 p.m. Modern Bengali Song. Sheuli Sircar. 8-6 p.m. SB Talk: "By Air over India." No. 1, Calcutta to Karachi. By Aviator Biren Roy. 8-21 p.m. SB Modern Bengali and Thumri. Kamalabala. 8-41 p.m. SB Sarengee Solo. Chamu Misra. 8-51 p.m. SB The News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 9-6 p.m. SB The News and Weather Report (In English). 9-21 p.m. SB The Calcutta Symphony Orchestra. The Fifth Symphony Concert of the Season 1936-37. (Relayed from the New Empire Theatre.) Principal: M. Phil. Sandre. Conducted by A. De Bois Shrosbree.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Indian Music. (New (Hindustani): "Who Stand and Theatres Records). 9-0 a.m. Talk Wait." No. 6. Teaching. By Prof. K. G. Sayedain. (Brief outlines of various careers: their scope and methods of entry therein.) 9-15 a.m. Master Vasant of Surat. Classical Music. 9-35 a.m. Kamla (Jharia). Light Music. 10-0 a.m. Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar of Patiala. Vichitra Veena: Bhairon Bahar. (Alap and Khayal). Asa. (Dhun). 10-30 a.m. Time Signal. Close down. 12-0 noon A Classical Programme. (Recorded). 1-0 p.m. AIR Orchestra. Hans Kankani. 1-10 p.m. Master Vasant of Surat. Light Music. 1-40 p.m. Kamla (Jharia). Light Music. 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 p.m. AIR Orchestra. Puriya Dhanasri. With an introduction to the Ragni. 5-35 p.m. Master Vasant of Surat. Classical Music. 6-5 p.m. Opera (Hindustani): "Garbar Jang Chamar Jang." By AIR Musicians. (A Comic Sketch). 6-30 p.m. "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 p.m. Kamla (Jharia). Light Music. 8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Chacha Chhakhan." By Sayyad Imtiaz Ali Taj. (Relayed from Lahore). 8-15 p.m. Ten Minutes with Charles Dickens: Born 7th February 1812. 8-25 p.m. Kamla (Jharia). Light Music. 8-45 p.m. Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar of Patiala. Vichitra Veena: Maloha Kedara. (Alap and Khayal). Jai Jai Vanti. (Khayal). 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. Time Signal. 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Masons of Modern India." No. 5. Pandita Ramabai. By Dr. John McKenzie. 10-0 p.m. Peter Mendoza and his Dance Orchestra.

Phohi Programme

(Wavelength 25.57m.)

19-00 National anthem—open-announcement. 19-05 Talk on behalf of the Y. B. C. A. 19-20 Special Broadcast by the Rom. Cath. Broadc. Ass. for the Netherlands Indies. March, Talk, Music, Political Talk by Paul de Waart, Mission news and Journal. 20-20 Music. 20-30 From mail to mail in Holland. 20-50 Organ recital. 21-00 Gram. records.

Nawanagar Make 338 For 8 Against Bengal And Assam

(Continued from Page 33.)

with 8 and 5 respectively, when the stumps were drawn this evening.

NAWANAGAR ASSOCIATION XI.

1 Vinoo Mankad c Alexander b Bhattacharjee	185
2. Abdu Aziz, c and b Gourley	21
3 S H M Colah c Kemal b Skinner	66
4 Manilal c Van der Guscht b Gourley	17
5 K. S. Indervijiasinga b Gourley	0
6 Marshall bowled Behrend	2
7 Amarsingh c Van der Guscht b Bhattacharjee	28
8 Wensley stumped Van der Guscht b S Bose	0
9 K S Yadvendrasingh batting	8
10 K. S. Ranbirsinji batting	5
11 Mubarak	
Extras	6
Total	338

(for 8 wickets.)

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
1 Gourley	34	8	101	3
2 Behrend	15	X	53	1
3 K. Bhattacharjee	25	2	70	2
4 Alexander	8	2	37	X
5 S. Bose	10	2	28	1
6 Skinner	10	X	43	1

BIYANI'S CASE FIXED FOR FEB. 24

Magistrate's "No" To Defence Counsel

AKOLA. Feb. 6.

The case against Mr. Biyani came up for hearing before the Magistrate to-day.

The defence counsel submitted an application stating that Mr. Biyani has moved the High Court for the transfer of case outside this district and as he has to attend the Council of State session, the case be adjourned to the second week of April. He further requested that personal presence of Mr. Biyani be dispensed with for that date.

After some arguments, the Magistrate fixed the case for 24th February. The Magistrate did not agree to dispense with the personal presence of Mr. Biyani on that date.—A. P.

Problems Before Russian Authors

A. N. TOLSTOI ASKS THEM TO MOVE INTO NEW FIELDS OF CREATIVE WORK

MOSCOW.

Our life, our country, are the center of attention of all oppressed and exploited. And they form the overwhelming part of humanity, and this part increases just as the fragments of stone increase when a building is crumbling. They want to know us, who we are, our ethics, how we live, work, enjoy ourselves, how we educate our children, how we love our girls. It must be remembered that we, people of the Soviet Union, are half unreal to the people of the bourgeois west, because we are creating things and such a life as those abroad can envisage only in their dreams, but even in their dreams, they often fear "harmful" thoughts, said A. N. Tolstoi addressing a Congress of Soviet Authors.

People want to know us, comrades. We ourselves want to know ourselves, because we are young and—devil take it, even if one does have a bald spot on his head—we're young just the same!

Do They Know Us?

We want to know ourselves and the entire world wants to know us even more, because it wants to see, in us, an example of courage, will power, wisdom, talent, full-bloodedness, optimism. How often while abroad, were envious glances cast at me, how often did I hear the sigh: "Oh, you happy Russians!"

Do they know us there, abroad? No!

"Tell us, do they speak the truth when they say that with you there, in Russia, all the women wear the same uniform? For you have equality there. . .."

Or:

"Tell us, do they brew beer in Russia?"

"They brew beer."

"Who is able to drink it? Surely, only the commissars?"

They know very little about us, comrades. The impression of us is approximately that given in Pilnyak's novel, "The Naked Year." This lack of knowledge about us is increased by the loud lies of the fascist papers and papers bribed by the fascists. Fascism makes use of this ignorance of us; it is just what fascism needs; in the dark waters of ignorance about us, fascism catches large sturgeon.

Why Lag Behind?

Now about the direct tasks of literature. Just as the text of the Constitution engraves and formulates the entire creative path of the Revolution, exactly so must Soviet literature imprint in arcnitectonic, finished forms and artistic works of novels, plays and poems, the countenance of the country, a new, strong, young countenance which appears as a colourful picture through the lines of the Constitution, which pushes itself into the foreground of the life of the world, in spite of the cawing of the fascist crows.

But why do we still lag behind the appointed goal? First, because we literati and poets must reconstruct the very nature of our art. Our pre-revoluntionary literature (like the literature of the west), was built upon class contradictions. In the main it was opposition literature (against the existing order). It proved by using the negative; it showed either the negative hero or a man tormented by the social or political order.

We are building up the literature of a class-less society of the near future. We are formulating types of a positive hero, we are digging up sources of art that have been forgotten and have been buried under the rubbish of thousands of years—a national art—a hymn to the sun and to life.

In order to master the art of the novel or drama, a talented man requires much time. Give our talented people time; do not hasten hopelessly to wave your hand at a writer who has been silent for some time. Let him study in peace. Some one else issues a new book during this time. The quality of our literature cannot fail to be high—our Constitution is a guarantee of that—even the highest in the world. Worst of all is to hurry a writer. The writer must be placed in a position to work out his artistic existence. I think it necessary that our magazines become the center of the struggle of the creative currents which concern them, a struggle for the heights of art.

Impatience Of Millions

I say this somewhat tardily. This is already being done. I only want the impatience of our millions of readers to be transmitted to such fortunate institutions as, for instance, the Union of Writers. It is necessary to take care of the everyday life of the writer, and that is all very well, but it is even better immediately, without vacillation, to take up the organization of creative conditions for our literature, to remake the magazines, to call readers conferences, to register libraries, accumulate readers' comments, and so on. We know that all of this is being done, but we must begin to do this on a large scale, on a scale that does not lag behind the scale and scope of our life.

Comrades, Soviet literature has already contributed much. We are moving ahead so quickly that we have no time for recollections. Soviet literature is now faced with tasks that are incomparably more difficult and tremendous. Our reader has grown up, and there has arisen the necessity of our literature being represented throughout the world. We writers, will be able to manage this task. We will not only be able to cope with it, but we shall move ahead, and quicker than one thinks, into new unknown fields of creative work. We, writers, are flesh of the flesh and blood of the blood of our great country. It is not bad to scold us, but it is even better to have faith in us.

We shall not fail you!

My Husband is a NEW MAN

THE SAME ONE I MARRIED 15 YEARS AGO

Yeast-Vite Conquered His NERVE TROUBLE & SLEEPLESSNESS

Dear Sirs,—I feel I must write a few lines as I have a lot to be thankful to for Yeast-Vite Tablets. ***I have always found them wonderful myself for nerves & depression.***

I asked my husband to try them as he could not sleep. He tried everything, and of course ***his nerves got terrible*** *and it made him like a different man.* ***I got afraid to speak to him*** *and knew I could not go on. At last I said, "I wish you would try Yeast-Vite Tablets—I am sure it's your nerves." He said, "All right, I will," and now he is taking them.* ***He is a new man, the same one I married 15 years ago.***

I think it is only right other wives should have the same happiness and that is why I am writing this letter.

Thanks a million times to the best tonic of all —Yeast-Vite. Yours truly (Signed) Mrs. B.

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HEADACHES -	Deliverance	IN 5/15 MIN.
LASSITUDE - -	Vim and Vigour	IN 10/20 MIN.
DEPRESSION - -	Buoyant Energy	IN 10/20 MIN.
"NERVES" - -	Steadiness	IN 10/20 MIN.
INDIGESTION -	Keen Appetite	IN 15/30 MIN.
EXHAUSTION -	Animation	IN 15/30 MIN.
SLEEPLESSNESS -	Calm Repose	IN 30/60 MIN.
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Dr. Khare's Charge Against Ruikar

Nagpur Labour Leader's Tactics Exposed

BREACH OF PROMISE ALLEGED

Story Of Alliances With Forces Ranged Against Congress

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, February 5.

Dr. Khare, President of the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board has issued the following rejoinder to Mr. Ruiker's interview:

"I am not at all surprised or taken unawares by the allegations which Mr. Ruiker has made in his interview. I have been following his tactics and method of his propaganda which, to say the least, would bring shame on any public worker. Nagpur public, as will be seen from newspaper reports of his speech, is perfectly disgusted with the manner and contents of his public speeches.

A FINE SPECIMEN

His interview, though not abusive, is a fine specimen of 'suggestio falsi-cum-suppressio veri'. He has given a perverted account of what happened between the Congress Parliamentary Board and the T. U. C. of Nagpur. The fact is that at the time when the proposal about certain names for the Labour Constituency were received in the office, I was on tour in connection with election work. Immediately after I came to Nagpur two comrades came to see me and I explained to them the position of the Congress. I also brought to their notice, the fact that the letter addressed to my office did not say whether the candidates proposed by the T. U. C. were prepared to sign the Congress Pledge. On the other hand what was said in the letter referred to was that the Congress should not set up its candidate in opposition to the candidate set by the T. U. C. As no promise whatsoever was coming from those two comrades and as there was one application of Mr. P. M. Naidoo for the Labour seat of Nagpur, I had no alternative but to forward the latter's application to Sardar Patel. Mr. Naidoo had, however, given me his promise that he would withdraw his candidature in case Mr. Ruiker's nomination paper was accepted as he had no desire to fight against Mr. Ruiker with whom he had worked as his colleague for the Labour cause for the last seven or eight years.

THEY REFUSED

The contingency of Mr. Ruiker's nomination form being rejected was brought to the notice of the T. U. C. people and they were asked to propose another candidate for the Nagpur seat. But they would not propose any other name. I still wonder why Mr. Salunke's name or that of any other gentlemen was not proposed for panel of names for the Nagpur seat, when there were four names included in the Jubbulpore seat. The Central Parliamentary Committee, therefore, had to declare Mr. Naidoo as the Congress nominee.

AFTER HIS RELEASE

I am told this upset some of the T.U.C. people here and they managed to pass a resolution condemning the action of the Parliamentary Board.

Mr. Ruikar, after his release, came to see me and asked me to withdraw. Mr. P. M. Naidoo. I told him it was not now within my power to do so. He asked me to refer the matter to Sardar Patel and, therefore, I asked him to give me in writing what he had to say in support of his case. Mr. Ruikar promised me to do so and further asked me not to carry on active propaganda in favour of the Congress nominee, as he said that Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan was expected to visit Nagpur by January 31 when the dispute would amicably be settled. Mr. Ruikar, however, did not carry out his promise and Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan also did not pay his expected visit to Nagpur.

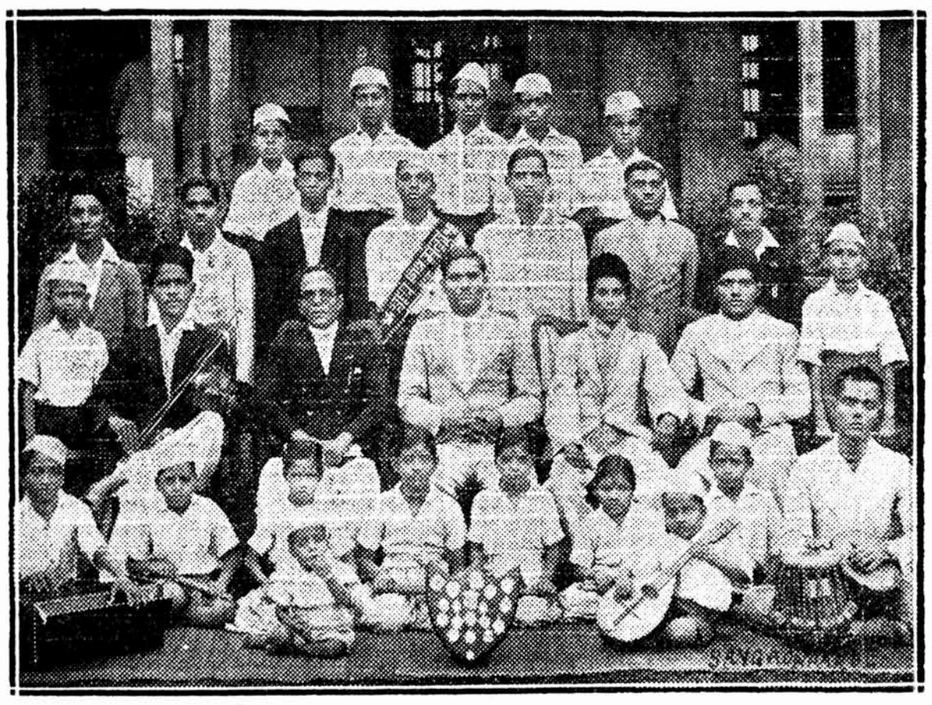
HIS TACTICS

Mr. Ruikar asked me to wait till January 31 but went against his promise and started his campaign against the Congress and Congress workers here. Choicest abuses have been showered on me and my colleagues and Mr. Ruikar has not spared even Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale. While holding out sweet promises before me, Mr. Ruikar was carrying on negotiations with cliques and parties in our opposite camps. He was promising support to Dr. Paranjpe, the Hindu Sabha candidate and was also hobnobbing with Mrs. Vidyavati Devadia, the Congress "rebel", opposing Mrs. Kale, the official Congress nominee. Nay, if newspaper reports are correct,—and I have grounds to believe they are correct—Mr. Ruikar has gone to the extent of lending his support to Rao Saheb R. W. Fulay who is contesting the Jubbulpor Labour seat in case the Rao Saheb retired from the Nagpur Labour seat so that Mr. Ruiker may hereafter have a chance from Nagpur. But, as it appears, Mr. Ruiker received an emphatic "No" to his proposal and is now in a desperate mood. He, threatens to hold the pistol and talks joining reactionary forces so that the Congress candidates for Nagpur General seats may be defeated.

I do not know whether I should laugh or take him seriously when he says that he impressed on me the immediate necessity of closing our ranks in order to defeat the forces of reaction in Nagpur. He has tried his best to engineer his opposition or strengthen it wherever it was dormant and thus he wants to create a United Front! Nagpur public is by this time thoroughly convinced of the "bona fides" of Mr Ruiker. If there was any chance of creating goodwill between the Congress and the T.U.C. partics here, Mr. Ruiker has banished it out of all sight. The responsibility is his and not mine.

He knows that the position of his candidate is absolutely shaky and is making frantic efforts to come out of the hole in which his so-called comrades have placed him. He can be helped and should be helped so that the public may have the benefit of creating a United Front against the Government.

The only way to get him out is, I think, that he should back his nominee and support the Congress candidate. I am told that Comrade M. N. Roy has given him the same advice. Will Mr. Ruiker follow it?



A group photo taken at the annual gathering and prize distribution ceremony of the Arya Mitra Mela (Harijan) held under the presidentship of Shanker Bhau Agwane at Dadar.

CIVIC RECEPTION FOR JAWAHAR

Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality's Decision

(From A Correspondent).
GHATKOPAR, Saturday.

A general Board meeting of the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality was held in the Municipal buiding at 8-30 a.m. to-day. Mr. Hansoti was in the chair. Nominated members were absent.

A Congress member Sjt. Jayantilal Vaisnav moved a resolution to accord reception to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on his arrival in Bombay.

Sjt. Laxmichand Doshi and Sjt. Parbhudas Modi and Sjt. Jethalal Parekh supported the resolution.

The resolution was passed by a majority. Mr. Hansoti and Mr. Ranchhoddas remained neutral.

Resolution was received by the public, who had collected in the Hall with cheers of "Rastrapatiki-Jai."

CONCESSION FOR DRY CATTLE TRANSPORT

G. I. P. Railway Announce Special Rate From June To September

In response to the appeal made by the Bombay Humanitarian League, Indian Merchants' Chamber and several other Associations to the Railway authorities, the G. I. P. Railway Company, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, B.P., Poona, have been pleased to reduce the rate of despatch of dry buffaloes and cows from Bombay to any station on the G. I. P. Railway, offering a special rate of two annas and nine pies per 4 wheeled wagon per mile, O.R.L., subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 5 per 4 wheeled wagon, from 1st June to 30th September 1937.

This is a good opportunity for both Bombay cattle owners and cultivators to accommodate as many dry animals as possible in parts of Maharashtra like Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and the like.

Particulars for obtaining such cattle can be had from the Bombay Humanitarian League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

AMAZING CIRCULAR FROM ORISSA GOVT.

Dist. Authorities Asked To Furnish Private Information Regarding Elected Members

CUTTACK, Feb. 5.

It is reliably understood that the Orissa Government have issued circulars to all District authorities to immediately furnish the following information regarding the newly-elected members of the Orissa Legislative Assembly:—

Occupation of the member returned from that particular constituency and his approximate monthly income; Whether he is a Zemindar; What is the nature of his income; What is the political affiliation of that member.

Information relating to the nature of the political work that the member concerned has been doing for the last three years has, it is further understood, been laid particular stress on.

Political circles here are of the opinion that the information asked for in the circular referred to are likely to be taken into consideration in fixing up consolidated salaries of the members of the newly constituted Assembly in place of daily allowances that Members of Various Legislatures used to draw hitherto.

To Determine Line Of Action.

Another line of speculation going on in those circles is that, the present circular is the outcome of the last general elections from which Congress party has emerged with an absolute majority in Orissa Legislative Assembly.

As such, accurate information regarding political views and leanings of each member is felt to be necessary to enable Government to determine its line of action in the formation of Ministry under the new Constitution.—United Press

CONGRESS LEADING IN WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 5.

Polling in the Wardha-Hinghanghat rural constituency was brisk. Nearly 60 per cent. of the voters exercised their franchise. About 30 per cent. of the lady voters recorded their votes.

In the Wardha Tehsil the Congress leads in seven centres. It is expected that Mr. Pukharaj a Congress candidate, will be elected with a thumping majority. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj visited nearly half of the polling stations.

Polling in the Arvi rural constituency begins on February 8. There will be the keenest contest between Mr. Kedar (Congress) and Mr. Naidu, Minister. —United Press.

CHOICE OF A LIFE'S PARTNER

Education For Marriage— A Vital Necessity

MARRIAGE MAY BE WRECKED ON ITS INTIMATE SIDE OR BURDENED WITH A PERPETUAL HANDICAP BECAUSE OF IGNORANCE OR MISINFORMATION OR FALSELY PURITANIC SUPERSTITIONS IN EARLY LIFE

Marriage, it used to be said, was made in Heaven. Nowadays we usually expect to see the heavenly bloom rubbed off in a year or two to reveal a commonplace friendly partnership (writes Mr. Havelock Ellis, the world famous psychologist, in the "News-Chronicle.")

One marriage in four, it is sometimes estimated, is about the proportion of really happy marriages. In ancient days, it is argued, happy marriages were surely more frequent.

I doubt it. The marriage of romance was outside real life. One may even doubt if the happiness to-day demanded in marriage—whether or not often found—had any existence in ancient days. Marriage then was a duty for the partners who were bound together in wedlock, and a convenience, socially and financially, for the families who usually had the chief part in so binding them.

Many love letters have come down to us from days of old—beautiful and romantic many of them—but they were written by unmarried lovers. I know that I might search long to find among the old letters of married women what I see in a letter I chanced to receive recently from a woman, married, and a mother: "We are happy, our love is beautiful; our lives, our interests, grow ever closer and dearer."

The established permanence of marriage in old days offered no practicable alternative to acceptance. If the germs of discontent were generated, they led to a slow spiritual death below the surface, but to no open conflict between the forces of happiness and unhappiness.

If marriages appear less happy to-day it is because we are less willing to submit to unhappiness and make-believes. When the burdens seem intolerable new ways of meeting the difficulties are now at hand and they can be met in the open no longer concealed to gnaw slowly at the vitals.

A degree of sexual equality, also, even though not always legally and economically achieved by women, has tended to become marked in social and spiritual respects. Business and religion alike no longer offer so many barriers to the independently-minded woman.

So that to-day the difficulties of marriage may be openly and fairly met. What are we doing to meet them? It is obvious that in this matter, as is recognised in the science of warfare, defence must be concurrently developed with offence. The increased attacks on marriage happiness must be met by increased methods of protection.

There is one method of protection to which attention is often called. I refer to the fitting choice of a mate. All attempts at adjustment after marriage may be in vain if the two parties—by traditions, or temperaments, or mental and emotional outlooks—are not fitted for adjustment.

"I broke it off," said a girl, "because our opinions on religion and art were too far apart," and I am not sure that she was wrong. A difference in religious faith may easily be fatal to the deepest kind of union, though we may not be accustomed to think so of art. Yet differences about art may lead to fierce quarrels, and certainly a man who is a sedentary worker and hates all forms of noise may be tempted to cherish thoughts of divorce when his wife becomes an enthusiastic musician.

We may, again, democratically despise the distinctions of "class." But when one's partner is constantly shocking one's life-long habits of living, marriage becomes difficult; if a cultured girl desires to marry some splendid "man of the people" she seldom fails soon to outgrow her infatuation.

In our days of education for all social equality becomes ever more easy, but even American experience has shown that the happiest marriages tend to be those in which the two partners spring from a similar social background.

Differences in race and nationality are also of a kind which can only be considered before marriage; if slight they often constitute an attraction (and remarkably often have an advantageous influence on the offspring), but if extreme they may prove a growing source of alienation.

A marriage may be wrecked on its intimate side, or burdened with a perpetual handicap, because of ignorance or misinformation, or falsely puritanic superstitions in early life.

Or an unfortunate early experience may cause a nervous shock which long after, if not for ever, impairs a woman's satisfaction with even the most fitting mate. Dr. Katharine Davis in her instructive "Factors in the Sex Life of Twenty-Two Hundred Women" made a point of asking the women what was their first reaction to marriage.

Too often we find such answers as "stunned," "frightened," "disgusted," "bewildered," "indignant" astonished," shocked." It is scarcely more satisfactory to find that some were "resigned" or "amused," and that a large number merely "took it as a matter of fact."

Such failures of adequate response to the marriage relationship do not proceed from natural sex differences. But they bear witness to defective preparation for marriage.

Importance Of Selection

Education for marriage is needed by all normal young persons. The preparation needs to begin before any final choice is made.

It is foolish to overlook the importance of selection in sexual union for the production of offspring; even animals recognise it, whether or not we accept the full Darwinian doctrine of sexual selection. There should be nothing but praise for such an initiative as that now being taken by the Eugenics Society in preparing schedules for each of the couple proposing marriage, to fill in (with his or her physician's help) for the information of the other partner.

These schedules, aided by the advice of practical experts, have been drawn up with much care and consideration; they do not merely cover heredity and health; they enter into such subjects as knowledge of what sexual relations mean and what the feeling is about such relations. These schedules may be obtained by members of the medical profession from the secretary of the Eugenics Society.

Every doctor should be in possession of them and bring the matter to the notice of patients who contemplate marriage. If this were generally done no one can measure the amount of marital unhappiness which might have been avoided.

"ENZYMES" DEVELOP A BIRD FROM THE EGG... A CHILD TO MATURITY

No human body would develop or maintain its health and strength without the aid of ENZYMES.*
Through the FALCON brewing process, the ENZYMES present in malted barley (which is the foundation of the brew for "FALCON" Beer) are enabled to act fully and to cause all the nutritive goodness of the barley to be included in the Beer.
"FALCON" Beer gives you this extra supply of health and strength-promoting qualities, in addition to a cool, refreshing, and mellow drink.

Try it to-day . . . you can't lose!

*ENZYMES
These are essential substances, present in digestive juices and in certain foods, that turn the nourishing elements of food into forms that living cells can assimilate. Without their aid, most living things would derive no nourishment from food. Their action is part of Nature's life process that supports all growth, development and maintenance of strength.

Representatives:
S. M. HASKELL (EASTERN) LTD. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA.

"INDIANS TREATED WELL IN KENYA"

Pandya Explains Danger Ahead

Mr. J B Pandya, member of the Executive Council and Legislative Council, Kenya, and President of the East African Indian National Congress arrived in Bombay this morning by "Karajia" on private visit.

Interviewed by the "Associated Press" Mr. Pandya said "they have just concluded a long budget session in the Kenya Legislative Council wherein taxation measures figured prominently. Income-tax which was strongly opposed by Europeans was equally strongly supported by the Indian community for good reasons.

Ultimately everything smoothed and in the Standing Finance Committee which resulted in an agreed settlement with Government more or less satisfactory to all parties concerned. A special committee was appointed to go into the details of the proposed Incometax Bill. Mr. Pandya was a member of the Committee and just before his departure he had seen the schedule prepared by the Committee.

This schedule would exempt bachelors from incometax with income upto 450 pounds and married men having an income of 700 to 1,000 pounds per year.

Continuing Mr. Pandya said that the Indian community received quite a fair share in the reduction of taxation. Trading licenses which affected large sections of Indian community were reduced. But one of the most important items was reduction in the basic Poll Tax from fifty shilling to thirty per head.

Mr. Pandya wished to draw the attention of the people and the Government of India to one important point namely, the proposed reconstitution of Kenya Governor's Executive Council, which at present consists of two Europeans, one Indian and one native representatives.

Settlers in Kenya have been for some time agitating for this reorganisation of the Executive Council in order to obtain larger control over affairs of Government without raising much controversial issue of constitutional advance in the form of unofficial majority in Kenya Legislative Council.

They have openly advocated that there should be no Indian member on Executive Council in Kenya.

Neither the Secretary of State nor the Kenya Government so far have given any indication of their intention to deprive Indians of their fair share of representation on Executive Council which is secured after a hard struggle. The situation, however, was full of danger and would have to be watched carefully.

The Indian community in Kenya was alert regarding this and would submit to the new Governor on his arrival the Indian case Ultimate success in case opposition from the settlers in Kenya or local Government would entirely depend upon support of the Government of India.

Mr Pandya had no doubt that this support from the Government of India particularly when such step be strongly supported by public opinion in India.

SILHOUETTE Rupees

Rs. 3,000 prizes are offered for this easy and fascinating competition which can be easily solved by any one exercising a little intelligence and power of observation. On spending only annas eight you stand to get a handsome cash prize. Try it.

Illustrations marked 1, 2, 3,..... are parts cut out from the Silhouettes shown in the series of pictures marked A, B, C,..... The parts are not necessarily shown in the same position as they appear in the Silhouettes. You have to pick out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes and enter them in the Coupon against the Corresponding Silhouettes. For example "No. 8" shows a part cut out from Silhouette "N." You have therefore to insert number 8 against "N" in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of the other Silhouettes and submit the same before February 17, observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon. Not more than one number must be entered against any of the letters A, B, C,. . . . in the coupon. More than one number entered against any letter in the coupon will disqualify the entrant.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 17th February, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

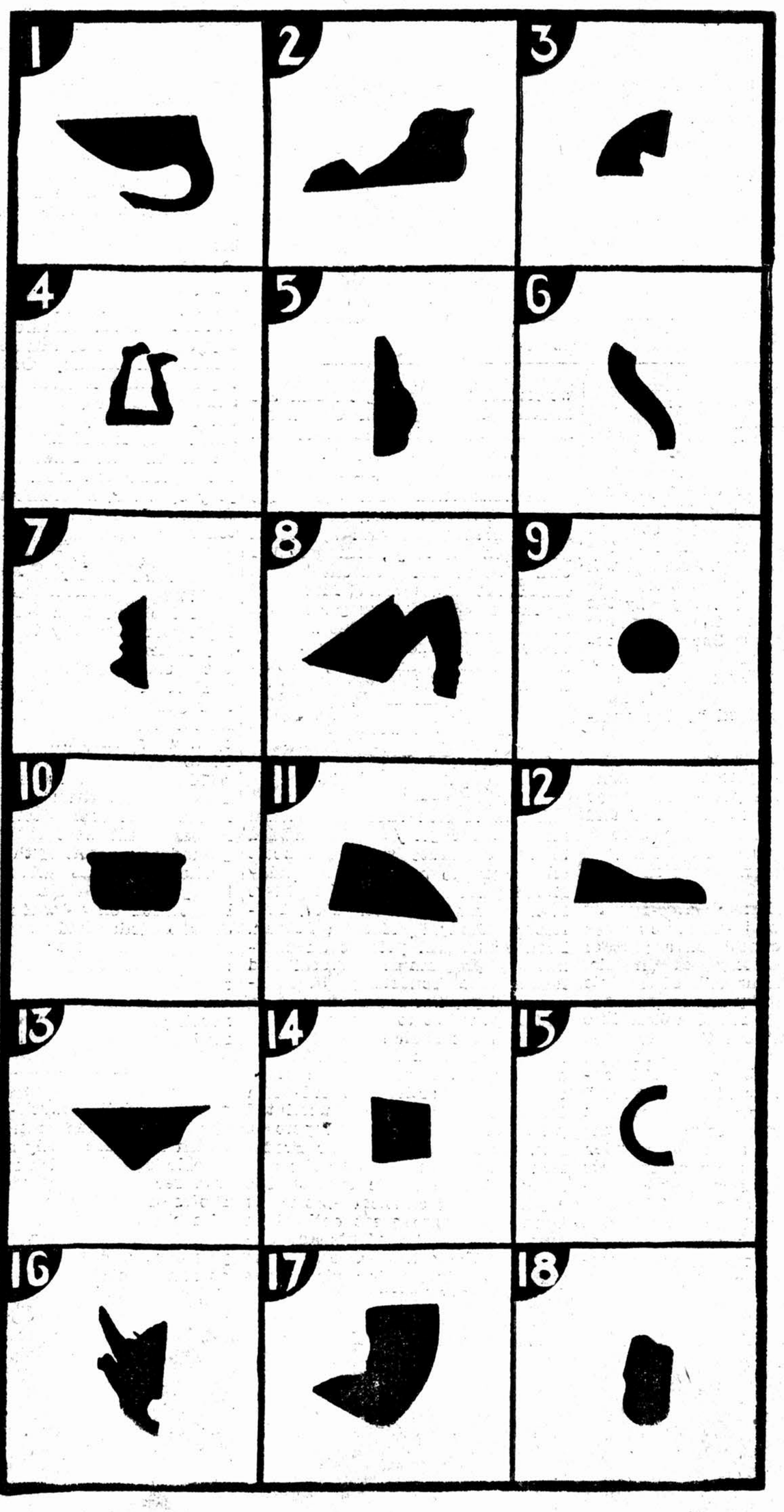
5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

COMPETITION

3,000



layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

ENTRY COUPON	
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Please write name and address in Block Letters on all entry coupons.

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY,
17th February, 1937

For More Entry Coupons See Page 47

About Studios And Stars

"LADIES IN LOVE"

At The Regal

With the most exciting and brilliant star combination ever to appear in one picture, "Ladies in Love" new Twentieth Century Fox production opened yesterday at the Regal Theatre, a bitter-sweet romance of four lonesome, lovely girls, and their adventures in search of love. A quartette of Hollywood's most famous feminine personalities, Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennet and Simone Simon, appears in the film, with the cast featuring Don Amache, Paul Lucas, Tyrone Power, Jr., and Alan Mowbray. Of the four lovely ladies one gambles for love and loses, one gambles and wins, one asks for love and get it, love asks for the fourth—too late. Janet, Loretta and Constance, modern young ladies all, have pooled their resources and taken a small apartment where they eagerly plan for the romances they intend to have. Janet is employed by Don Amache, a young doctor, to feed his laboratory rabbits. Loretta is in the chorus of a reigning musical hit, and Constance is a model, with dreams of becoming a luxurious lady. Loretta falls in love with Tyrone Power, Jr. a wealthy young man, and is heart-broken when she hears that he is soon to be married. Janet is in love with her doctor, but when the opportunity comes, incredibly, for a job as valet to Alan Nowbury, a famous magician, she leaves the young physician. Constance is having a mad round of pleasure with Paul Lukas, a mining engineer on vacasion from South American. Constance and Lukas have a creed —no good-byes, no tears when it is ended. Simone Simon, an appealing but determined young girl, is also in love with Lukas who does not realise that she has grown to womanhood. Between Constance and Simone, an intense rivalry for Paul's affections arises. Constance has told Lukas that she does not believe in love—that all she wants is someone to be happy with for the moment. These four wise girls —Janet, Loretta, Constance and Simone—living by their wits, trusting their charms to make their dreams come true, supply a fascinating answer to the romantic question—how can a girl get married till she's asked? All do not succeed in their love affairs. To two comes happiness, to the other's hears break. But all, in some measure succeed in making their dreams of real romance come true. Darryl F' Zanuck selected Edward H Griffith to direct the production and B G DeSylva associate producer

"Champagne Waltz" at Pathe.

"DANIEL BOONE"

At The Capitol

History, romance and adventure jogged elbows in the new picture which opened yesterday at the Capitol Theatre, and the resulting screen drama will prove highly satisfactory to the audience, judging by the tense interest and the applause with which "Da el Boone" w-s received ov the audi nce elsewh r-. judging by the tense interest and the applause with which "Daniel Boone" was received by the audience elsewhere.

This is the story of the greatest exploit of our greatest frontiers man, who in the person of George O'Brien verily seemed to live and breathe again in the screen Boone, as nearly every school-child knows, took a prominent part in the settlement of Kentucky—then an untracked wilderness, over-run by savage beasts and still more savage Indians and considered a part of the great territory of Virginia. This screen drama tells of the tale of its conquest by Boone, who led settlers from North Carolina into the vast tract and there founded the village of Boones—borough. Yielding a valuable and highly entertaining picture of the times and the trails of Colonial America in the late seventeen seventies, the photoplay also affords a tender romance in the story of the love of Daniel Boone for Virginia Randolph, daughter of a partician settler who followed the great leader. Authentic in its reproductions of historic scenes, correct in its costuming and technical investiture, "Daniel Boone" is a film to be welcomed. Supporting its star are Heather Angel, John Carradine, Ralph Forbes, Clarance Mase and other well-credited players.

MISS ALOHA BAKER.

In connection with the above film Miss Aloha Baker, the world's most-travelled girl, will appear in person on the stage, telling in her own words her adventures all round the wide world, illustrated by her own film. She gives short descriptions of her travels and adventures in Java, Siam, Spain, Africa, China and many other lands.

MUSIC CONCERT

At Royal Opera House

Lovers of true Indian classical music will eagerly look forward to the elaborate musical concert scheduled to be held on Sunday Morning from 10-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. February the 7th 1937. Professor Buniyal Hussein Khan, Poonawalla, will present an exhilarating programme of vocal and instrumental rendering of intricate and popular ragas and ragnis, and it promises to be a rare treat for both the Indians and foreigners interested in India's greatest art. Buniyad Hussein Khan is a celeberated artist of All-India fame and has won unstinted praise from distinguished persons like, Sir Leslie Wilson, Sir Frederick Sykes, many Maharajahs and Maharashtrian music experts. His exposition of classical music is bound to arouse great enthusiasn among the local students and patrons of the art. Opera House will be an interesting place that morning of February, 7th, on the occasion of this much-needed revival of the true music of India, which has been lately slipping into oblivion, but which recently has won recognition on foreign sails. Professor Bundukhan is assured of a big hand from the music fans in Bombay, who will willingly patronise any such earnest effort at revival of this ancient potential art of India.

"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH" REMAINS

At The Empire

Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer remain at the Empire Theatre for a second week, as co-stars of David O. Selznick's technicolour production of "The Garden of Allah."

The famous Robert Hichens love story presents Miss Dietrich and Boyer in their greatest roles as Domini Enfilden and Boris Androvsky, a woman and man from widely separated worlds who fled to the Algerian desert to find a new life and were swept into one of the strangest and most beautiful romances ever brought to the screen.

Basil Rathbone, C. Aubrey Smith, Tilly Losch and Joseph Schildkraut are featured in the supporting cast of this Selznik International picture. Others playing important roles are Alan Marshal, handsome young stage actor, John Carradine, Lucille Watson and Henry Brandon.

Richard Boleslawski directed the production from a screenplay by W. P. Lipscomb and Lynn Riggs. It is released through United Artists.

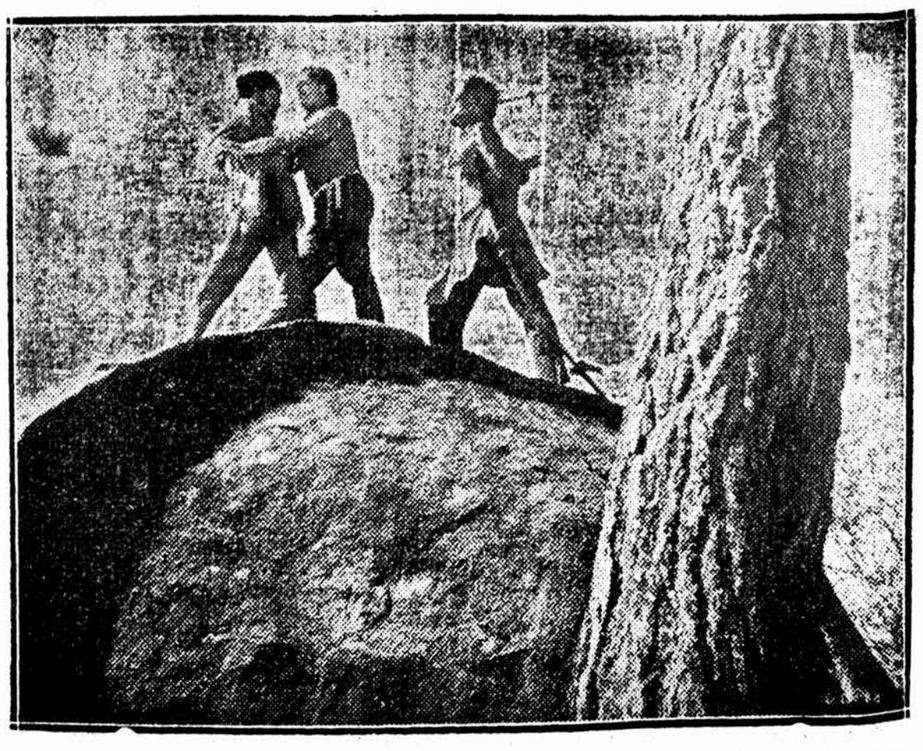
"ATMA TARANG"

An incident of a very interesting nature recently took place at the Minerva Studio when during the shooting of their picture "ATMA TARANG" several cows and goats frightened by the terrible noise generally accompanied by a whirlwind, which was created to achieve real effects of the "STORM" scene, rushed for their lives and hid themselves into the remants of some cottages and houses that were razed to the ground as a result of the "STORM"

These animals were specially brought for this scene and could be traced only when Director Sohrab Modi had to employ a score of persons to locate them after half an hour's vigorous search.

ATMA TARANG is now rapidly nearing completion and will be ready for release shortly.

"Ladies In Love" at the Regal.



"Daniel Boone" at the Capitol.

Around Theatre & Film Land

STUDIO NOTES

New Theatres

Bengal Chemical was the site of Nitin Bose's Shooting of Factory Scenes the other day. Saigal was the hero of the day and he worked like a full-fledged foreman in the Bengal Chemical Power House—which happens to be one of the Biggest power-plants in Factories in India. The Shootings required about 500 workmen—who had to be dressed up in a likely manner. The shootings at the Bengal Chemical had to be carried on with great care and the slightest carelessness would have caused fatal accidents. Director Nitin Bose took all possible care with the help of Messrs. Sudhir Sen and Jolu Boral his two valuable assistants. It must be mentioned here that the Factory Manager of Bengal Chemical Mr. Satya Prasanna Sen was all attention to the party and attended the shootings all through the day.—This help of Bengal Chemical to the cause of Indian Film Industry is really praise-worthy, and they deserve special thanks of New Theatres for same. A few days more "Didi" and "The President" will be complete and ready for the screen.

Director P. C. Barua, Mr. P. N. Roy and Phani Majumdar have left for Assam to select jungle location for Barua's next picture (Double Version). The Bengali Version has been titled "Mukti" and the leading players in same will be Barua, Pahari, A. D. Mullick and Miss Malina. Further details will be given in our next note.

Mr. J. N. Mitter has returned from Madras and will start his next Bengali production at No. 2 Studio very shortly. The paper-works for same is complete and casting has been taken up in right earnest.

Hem Chunder is busy with indoor takings at the "B" Sound Studio in Studio No. 1. The Hindi Version will most probably be ready by the end of March Najam, Uma Sashi are doing well in the leading roles. Jagdish, Prithiraj and Nawab are in very important roles and everybody is doing exceedingly fine in their respective roles.

The Trailer of "The President" has been released in Bombay and other places and has created a sensation over there. It is something outstanding. and a sample of a perfect trailer, hitherto unseen in India. The Trailer of "Didi" is ready and may be released at Chitra very soon.

...t Kusum" at the Minerva.

"LABURNUM GROVE"

At Excelsior

The screen version of J. B. Priestley's play keeps remarkably close to the original, with only such slight modifications as would adapt it comfortably to the film, and provides perfect entertainment of a type in which bright dialogue and clever characterisations are the essentials. In Gwenn and Hardwicke it has two principals who play up for all they are worth, the contrast between the former's jovial villainy and the latter's pompous indolence giving the story a wealth of rich moments. While these have had their head Carol Reed has put strong directorial influence on the supporting cast, who bring gusto to parts they obviously enjoyed playing.

In the peaceful respectability of Laburnum Grove, George Radfern, seemingly a prosperous business man, lives with his wife and daughter Elsie, with Mrs. Radfern's sister and sponging husband Bernard Baxley, as guests who have worn out their welcome. A visitor at mealtimes too is Elsie's boy friend, Harold Russ, and (with the exception of Mrs. Radfern) this is the party assembled when the story opens and George bursts a bombshell by casually explaining that he has been a crook for years, and that the comfort in which they live is bought with "tainted money."

What a difference that makes, especially as Baxley and Russ had been pumping George for financial backing! It is only when Mrs. Radfern reassures them that her husband has read it all in a book that peace is restored. But is it? George really is a crook, and has to do some quick fencing with a Scotland Yard detective before he can get his wife and daughter away to safety and make a dive for a gateway himself.

The story travels easily along, and is a credit to all concerned. The unflagging brilliance of the starring team, coupled with the adequate support from Victoria Hopper, Ethel Coleridge and Francis James, combine to make a thoroughly entertaining picture.

SECURITY DEMAND FROM HINDI PAPER

"Sainik" Editor Says That Its Publication Will Not Stop

(From Our Correspondent).

AGRA, (By Mail.)

As the polling day approaches the election fever is increasing. The District and the city is under the grip of intense election propaganda. The contest in the city is but nominal and the success of Seth Achalsingh, the Congress candidate, is assured.

In the rural area the anti-Congress candidates are fleeing from village to village and everywhere they are meeting with blank refusal. There is unprecedented awakening in the masses. The signal was given by the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The news of Congress success in other provinces has added to the enthusiasm and each village is vying with the other to make record voting. The Congress workers are now mostly engaged in completing the polling-day arrangements. The voters are advised to march to the polling booth on foot singing national songs and carrying the Congress standard. On the eve of the polling day it is proposed to lit the Independence fire at all polling station and celebrate the day with great *eclat*. In every village the cry is ringing: "Vote for the Congress."

The Harijan candidates are also assured of their success on the Congress ticket. The chances are very bright for all Congress candidates

SECURITY DEMANDED.

The local Government has demanded security under sections 3 (33) and 7(3) of the Press Emergency Powers Act from Pandit Jagan Prasad Rawat, the keeper of the Sainik Press and publisher of the Sainik newspaper. The reason is alleged to be its publishing the Hindi translation of the Independence Day Pledge in its last number. The 'Sainik" dated January the 26th, containing the alleged objectionable article was posted and printed long before the ban was published.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, ex-President, Indian National Congress, issued the following statement in this connection:—

"I am sorry and surprised to learn that the "Sainik" has been called upon to furnish heavy security of Rs. 6,000. That is a paper which has been rendering and is doing very useful work and service to the Indian nation. I hope it will survive this assault and continue its useful career."

Pandit Srikrishna Datta Pallival, M.L.A. Editor of the paper says that publication of the 'Sainik" will not be in any way discontinued."

ASSEMBLY ELECTION IN FULL SWING

Zamindar Offers Apology For Behaviour Of Karinda

(From Our Correspondent).

MUTTRA, (By Mail.)

Information received from village Daghenta states that Pt. Jai Ram Pujari, with a number of Congress workers was addressing the villagers, criticising the loyalists, exhorting the audience to vote for Ch. Shiv Mangal Singh, the Congress candidate from Muttra East Rural General Constituency It is stated that while the Pujari was addressing the villagers some supporters of the National Agriculturist Party, assaulted the Pujari and stopped him from addressing the villagers. This created a great sensation in the village. In the meantime Mr. Kameshwar Nath, M.A., Convenor, District Congress Parliamentary Board Muttra, also reached the village with a number of other Congress and village people They approached the National Agricultural Party candidate, who expressed his regret at the assault on the Pujari. This calmed the atmosphere.

After this a mass meeting was held in the village and Mr. Kameshwar Nath addressed villagers exhorting them to vote for the Congress candidate.

HALF A DOZEN MEETINGS.

Information received from Tahsil Sadabad states that Pujari Tika Ram and Mr. Kameshwar addressed half a dozen mass meetings in village Bisaber, Sonai Amode etc. during this week Everywhere they were promised full support for Ch. Shiv Mangal Singh, the Congress candidate.

WHY BHARATIYA WAS ARRESTED

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

Further inquiries into the circumstances under which Mr. S. P. Bharatiya was arrested show that it was in connection with distribution of a six-pages pamphlet entitled "Transform Elections into a Mighty anti-Imperialist Demonstration" issued by the Communist Party. He is charged under section 18 (1) of the Press Act and 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

"SAINIK" PRESS TO DEPOSIT SECURITY

LUCKNOW, Feb. 6.

The Keeper of the "Sainik Press" and the Publisher of the "Sainik" newspaper of Agra have been asked to deposit cash security of Rs. 3,000 each on or before February 13 for alleged publication of proscribed literature.—A.P.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Gretna Green

BY N. J.

A Reuter cable recently foreshadowed the death-knell of the romantic marriages, which for centuries now have been entered into by runaway couples over the blacksmith's anvil at Gretna Green. (Shadowing a Knell," no doubt, appears mixed but it sounds nice, isn't it? So let it pass). The Departmental Committee which was appointed a year ago to enquire into the laws relating to marriage in Scotland has now issued its report. It deals with the various evils associated with irregular marriages in Scotland and urges the introduction of a new simple form of civil marriage and the conferring of powers on a number of churches in addition to the Church of Scotland to proclaim marriage and issue bans. The Committee states that the doctrine of interchange of consent is the foundation of irregular marriages at Gretna and its principal recommendation is not only the abolition of the traffic in such marriages, but also the provision of penalties for all unauthorised persons professing to attempt to conduct marriage ceremonies.

* * * *

Matrimonial Mecca

So one of the most famous and one of the most romantic spots in the world is doomed! Something to pause and ponder over. It brings before the mind's eye the pictures of thousands of love-torn lads and lasses eloping away from their homes, incurring the displeasure of their parents and families, risking social disgrace, sacrificing perhaps all their future prospects. How many sagas of love, how many comedies and tragedies, how many fulfilments and disillusionments must have Gretna Green witnessed during the centuries gone by! Young men braving all, desperate maidens deserting their homes in the dead of night and being hotly pursued by their raging relatives. —all have hastened to Gretna Green from the ends of Britain to consummate the passion in their hearts. There the obliging blacksmith, or even the toll keeper or the ferryman was ready to tie the nuptial Knot, and transmute the romantic runaways, transgressing the social code. into lawful husbands and wives challenging society to do its worst. Gretna Green was a survival of pagan simplicity, it was the one oasis of hope for those mortally wounded by the shafts of Cupid. it rightly recognised love—that elemental, all-engulfing emotion—as the sole law of wedlock. And now this matrimonial Mecca will be no more, and as an incurable sentimentalist I bemoan the fact here in far-away Bombay!

* * * *

"Notorious Resort"

In spite of the popular belief regarding the hoary antiquity of Gretna Green, its history as the metropolis of romance dates back only to the middle of the eighteenth century. Before that period eloping couples could pronounce themselves as husband and wife in London itself at the Fleet prison. Clandestine marriages were declared illegal in England in 1754. and anxious and amorous swains had to seek another Island of Eros. Gretna Green as the nearest village on the Scottish side, where the abovementioned law did not apply, was the obvious selection and soon it established itself as the principal hymeneal asylum, or as the very respectable Encyclopaedia Brittanica puts it. as "the notorious resort of eloping couples. who had failed to obtain the consent of parents or guardians to their union." For nearly a century Gretna Green flourished with this romantic trade, and as many as two hundred marriages were registered there every year for nearly a century, the fees ranging from half a guinea, to a sum (to quote the sober E. B. again) 'as large as impudence could extract or extravagance bestow". The sole condition precedent for a marriage was the declaration, by the contracting parties concerned, of their intention to marry in the presence of witnesses In 1856 however a law was enacted making it compulsory for one of the parties to reside in Scotland at least for a period of three weeks prior to the solemnisation of marriage, which naturally hit the trade very badly, by giving ample time to the infuriated Poppas and Mommas to rescue their audacious, errant daughters. Since then, relatively few wedlocks have been soldered at the historical smithy, though Gretna Green has to this day retained its romantic reputation.

* * * *

Curtain Ring

In its chequered history of nearly two centuries, Gretna Green has had to contend with various rivals, though it has always succeeded in retaining its preeminence in the romantic industry. In the very beginning there was the Charles Church at Peak Forest which being, through certain peculiar circumstances, out of the control of the superior ecclesiastical authorities. managed to do some handsome matrimonial business Then there was the Chapel in Mayfair. whose pastor, the Rev Alexander Keith. is said to have united as many as six thousand runaway couples in a year. Among these married there may be mentioned the fourth Duke of Hamilton and the celebrated beauty of that time, Miss Elizabeth Gunning. who were wedded at midnight with a "curtain-ring." It is sad to relate, however. that the kind-hearted Rev. Keith had to end his days in a prison.

* * *

What Love Unites

Gretna Green, again has had its corresponding institutions in every other country and clime. What love unites nothing can sunder; it will circumvent, if not ride roughshod over every intervening obstacle, and find its fulfilment. In ancient and mediaval times, when Knights were bold' chivalry always recognized love as one of the fundamental laws of life. In India the 'Gandharva' union was indeed considered as a legally valid marriage, our ancestors being more poetically inclined than we are. Many are the charming tales sung in mythology and history of these love-marriages, from that of the divine Krishna and Rukmini to that of Prithwiraj and Sanyogita. Current Hindu Law, of course, ignores this form of marriage, and now Gretna Green, too goes out from the marriage code in Britain!

* * * *

Triumph Of Romance

Is this an indication that romance is flying away from the modern world, that we are becoming more and more prosaic and pedestrian? Or is this a sign of the emancipation of modern youth from the apron-strings of its elders and from the strait-jacket of obsolete social customs? Personally I subscribe to the latter view. Modern young men and women need not fly away to Gretna Green; they can stay right at their homes and defy the world to do its worst. They are more courageous, more realistic and more confident of themselves than the past generations. They can safely ignore the taboos and the superstitions of days gone by. No there is no reason to grieve over the disappearance of Gretna Green when every village green and every city lawn is pulsating with love, life and laughter. It connotes not the decadence but the triumph of Romance!

Does this happen to you!
A SCENE AT THE BOOKING OFFICE:
PASSENGER:—ONE Second Class please.
BOOKING CLERK:—Yes, where to, please?
P.:—Er., well, let me see, what's-its-name!
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Why Lathe Left Non-Brahmin Party

FUTILITY OF COMMUNAL ORGANISATION

Nipani Voters Adopt Novel Method And Turn Down Independents And Stand By Congress

(From Our Correspondent)

BELGAUM: (By Mail).

The citizens of Nipani—a big business town in Belgaum District— had arranged a novel programme on Sunday last. They had invited all the candidates of the constituency to be present on Sunday in Nipani to take part in the public meeting arranged specially in connection with the elections. It was announced that Nipani voters would vote for those candidates only who would convince them that their programmes would benefit the country. The meeting was presided over by Mr. V. A. Naik, pleader, Belgaum.

Mr. A. B. Lathe, the Congress candidate first addressed the audience detailing the Congress programme giving special emphasis on the Congress manifesto. He opined that the Congress was the only organisation that could win Swaraj for India. He said that he once was the leader of the Non-Brahmin Party but found the futility of the communal organisation and hence joined the Congress. He also criticised those that were eager to work the new constitution and said that there was no use in working it. He exhorted the audience to vote solidly for the Congress.

Messrs. M. P. Patil, N. G. Joshi, D. Y. Sambrani (Harijan), three other Congress candidates, also addressed the meeting.

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, M.L.C., Non-Brahmin Party candidate and Mr. Varale, Ambedkar Party candidate, were absent but had sent a note that they could not come to the meeting owing to other business. Rao Saheb Karale and Mr. Ravan, Independent candidate, also addressed the meeting.

At the end votes were taken and the audience voted solidly for the Congress candidates, only five voting against.

The meeting terminated with cries of "Vande Mataram" and Mahatma Gandhiki Jai".

VETERAN JOURNALIST DEAD.

Mr A. B. Hoskeri, a staunch Congressmen and a veteran journalist of Dharwar died on January 31, at Dharwar, at the age of 68 from Asthma. He was the founder and Editor of "Rajahansa" the first Kannad daily in Karnatak After editing "Rajahansa" for some years he started his own daily "Vijaya" and was serving on it till his last days. He was a forceful writer and an industrious worker. He was involved in Dharwar shooting case and was sentenced to two years. Karnatak has lost in his death a veteran journalist and staunch Congressman.

POLLING IN SAUGOR

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Feb. 5.

Polling for the election to the C. P. Provincial Assembly in Damoh-Hatta (rural, non-Mohammadan) and Saugor Narsingpur (Mohammadan, rural) commenced at Damoh sub-division yesterday morning and concluded at 5-30 P.M. The main contest for the former seat was between Premshanker Dhagat (Congress) and the sitting member, Mr. Jhunnilal Verma (Independent) and for the latter between Mr. Noor Mohammad, a nominee of the C. P. and Berar Muslim Parliamentary Board and Mr. Maziduddin, both pleaders of Saugor. Recording of votes began simultaneously in both the constituencies. The general trend of voting appears to be in favour of Mr. Dhagat of Damoh (Congress) and of Mr. Noor Mohammad of Saugor. Details from various polling stations, other than Damoh, are awaited.

MASSES CAN MAKE THEIR OWN DESTINY

Join Congress In Anti-Imperialist Struggle Exhorts Roy

BAGALKOT, Feb. 4.

Mr. M. N. Roy left Bagalkot this morning accompanied by Mr. Hanamantrao Kaujalgi. He was received enthusiastically at Kamatgi by crowds led by the President, Hunagund Taluka Congress and received the address of the Taluka Committee.

Mr. Roy while addressing the meeting said, he thought the starving and suffering masses flocked to hear leaders hoping they would show the way to liberty from oppression and exploitation. In Russia to-day, he continued every worker has employment, food and clothing, because masses have overthrown their exploiters.

Peasants may appear weak but they are producers of wealth and can make their own destiny. Join the Congress in the anti-imperialist struggle he concluded the party proceeded to Guledgudd and thence to Nargund where he addressed similar mass meetings.

Congress Message Carried To Remote Villages In C. P.

Mrs. Naidu's Successful Tour Brightens Congress Prospects

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BURHANPUR, February 5.

The message of the Indian National Congress was taken to the remotest village in Burhanpur and Harsud in Central Provinces by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, member of the Congress Working Committee in the course of her 48 hours whirlwind tour.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who was accompanied by Mr. Ramdas Pratap of Bombay visited more than ten villages and addressed thousands of villagers who had gathered hours before the scheduled time. The enthusiasm evinced and the regard shown by these poor villagers towards the Congress was unique.

Mammoth Meetings

Mrs. Naidu addressed a mammoth meeting at Burhanpur where nearly thirty thousand people were present. She explained the policy and the programme of the Congress and said that the Congress was the only Political Organisation in the Country which had been carrying on the struggle for Complete Independence for India. That organisation did not belong to any particular community nor was the Congress against any religion. It fought for the national cause and wanted that condition of the poor millions who were starving should be improved. The two movements that the Congress led should be enough proof of the bona fides of the Congress and its workers.

To-day, if Congress wanted to enter the Legislatures, it was to wreck the unwanted Constitution, and the only people who could do that were the Congress workers, who had been set up as soldiers to fill in these legislatures and carry out the command of the Congress, which was the representative of the will of the nation.

Immediately on arriving at Burhanpur Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Ramdas Pratap motored to those places, where some trouble had been created at Congress meetings and addressed well attended meetings. In all eleven villages were visited.

The Party visited Shahpur, Ichchapur, Sarola, Khaknar, Loni and other villages and asked the people to solidly support Mr. Muzumdar, the Congress candidate.

Mrs. Naidu appealed to the voters to support Dr. Mahadaya the Congress candidate in preference to others.

It is understood that one of the two rivals to Mr. Muzumdar has withdrawn his candidature and the other is contemplating doing so.

Amusing Incident

Mrs. Naidu in the course of her speeches referred to an amusing incident that took place a few days ago.

It would appear that at Harsud the Deputy Commissioner held a Trial Polling and placed several coloured boxes and called a number of villagers and asked them to put a piece of paper (an imaginery ballot paper) into one of the boxes, whichever he chose. The villagers went to the ballot boxes and put the papers in the blue box. This blue box was for the Congress candidate. When asked why they put the ballot paper into that box, they stated that they liked the blue colour in preference to others.

This shows how the wind is blowing in the Central Provinces. Even those villagers who have not yet been trained in Voting and have not been properly instructed as to which box is for whom, go and vote for the Congress candidate and this is considered to be providential direction.

Mrs. Naidu, after the tour in C. P. left for election tour in Andhra

Congress V. Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party

PESHAWAR, Feb. 5.

In the Peshawar Cantonment General Constituency, where polling takes place on February 8, 9, and 10 a close fight is anticipated between the Congress and Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party.

Polling has been conducted throughout in peaceful and orderly fashion.—A. P.

ELECTION DRIVE IN KAIRA

Darbar Gopaldas Meets Congress Workers

ANAND Feb. 2.

(From A Correspondent).

Darbar Gopaldas Desai returned from his tour in Broach and Surat Districts, where it is hoped that all candidates who are opposing the Congress nominees, are sure to be defeated.

Almost all workers of Kaira District assembled at Nadiad, on Tuesday, to meet Darbar Saheb. They discussed the starting of intense propaganda throughout the District and the workers returned to their respective places.

The programme is already fixed to invite Sjt. Mavlanker, to travel in Anand, Kapadvanj and Borsad Talukas. Darbar Saheb is also expected to spare at least a week for Kaira District.

Congress Akali's Success

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

The Hindu Election Board candidate, Thakur Rapudaman Singh has been elected from Gurdaspur General, defeating Sardar Avtar Singh (Independent).

Tikka Jagjitsingh (Congress Akali) defeated Kanwar Mohindersingh (Khalsa National Party) and Faqira 'Independent Scheduled) was elected from Karnal North (General Reserved).—A. P.

Election Propaganda At Palghar

PALGHAR, Feb. 3.

A public meeting was held at Navali, Palghar, under the presidentship of Mr Appasaheb Kirtane, the President Thana Dist. Congress Committee to support the Congress candidates.

Mr. Sakharam B. Patil and Dr. Dinkar Rao Galvankar spoke, requesting all the voters to support only Congress candidates.

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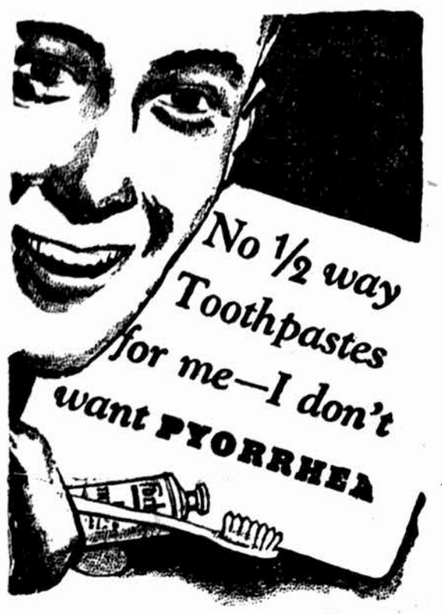

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JAPAN TO INVITE AMERICAN GRAPPLERS

6 Champions Will Be Matched Against America's Best

The Japan Amateur Wrestling Association decided at its meeting recently to invite a team from the United States comprised of a manager and six wrestlers to compete for one month in Japan next summer, according to announcement made recently.

The American team will be selected on the results of performances in the Western championships and will arrive on or about July 10. At Tokyo, the American grapplers will meet the champions of the Kanto Students spring series and an all-Japan picked team. They will also be seen in competition in Osaka, Nagoya, Shimonoseki and Moji.

Arrangements have also been completed for a Japanese team to invade the United States in 1938, the second stage of a home and home series.

Rankings for the year 1936 were announced by the Association as follows:

Flyweights: 1. Toshimasa Kuratsune (Meiji). (2). Genhichi Yoshida (Senshu). 3. Iwao Kurihara (Meiji) and Sakujiro Kodaka (Waseda).

Bantamweights: 1. Kojiro Tanba (Waseda graduate). 2. Katsuro Ishii (Senshu). 3. Masanori Yamamura (Meiji) and Toyonori Kuroda (Waseda).

Featherweights: 1. Hideichi Yoshioka (Meiji). (2. Kozo Mizutani (Meiji). 3. Ka Sumiyoshi (Senshu) and Takeshi Nishide (Waseda).

Lightweights: 1. Eiichi Kazama (Waseda). 2. Kin Sho So (Meiji). 3. Akimichi Takeda (Keio) and Inouye (Wasada).

Welterweights: 1. Shoichi Masutomi (Waseda). 2. Kiyoshi Toyoda (Meiji). 3. Torao Kikuma (Keio) and Toshio Hiramatsu.

Middleweights: 1. Alexander Vorobiyoff (Waseda). 2. Yasuo Itei (Meiji).

AN EMPIRE TEST MATCH AT SYDNEY?

Australia v. The Rest A Possibility If Negotiations Succeeds

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Sydney may see the first Australia versus the Rest of the Empire cricket match if negotiations to bring a visiting team to Australia during the Commonwealth's 150th anniversary celebrations early next year, are successful, which the organisers hope.

Negotiations are also in progress with the baseball national league, in New York, for the visit to Sydney of the American team including Babe Ruth, during the same period.

Baseball, says "Austral News," has made great headway in Australia, during recent years.

BOYCOTT OF WORLD TITLE FIGHT

New York's non-sectarian Anti-Nazi League has announced a boycott of the heavy-weight championship fight on June 9 between James Braddock, the holder, and Max Schmeling, German conqueror of the negro Joe Louis.

Braddock's manager declares that he may not allow the champion to fight if the boycott is completely carried out. The Madison Square Garden management threaten to transfer the bout to Chicago if necessary.

BY AIRSHIP TO TOKIO

Hindenburg To Be Chartered For 1940 Olympic Games

The German Zeppelin authorities have already received a number of definite enquiries for passages on the Hindenburg to Tokio for the 1940 Olympic Games. A leading Swedish Travel Bureau is anxious to charter the airship for a direct trip to Tokio and back, staying about 14 days there. During their stay in Tokio the passengers would live in the airship, but in order to make the trip less expensive the Swedish agent proposes to use it for half hour trips above the town during the daytime.

RACING IN GERMANY

Germany's "Derby" the Brown Ribbon of Germany, will be run at Munich on August 1, 1837. There are usually several English entries for this race. The International Race Week at Baden-Baden will open on August 22, 1937.

JUPITER GENERAL

is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.

Mr. Qudrat Ullah Shahab, student of fourth year class in Prince of Wales College, Jammu, has been awarded first prize in this year's prize competition organised by the International Students' Union of London.

The subject was "Contribution or othewise of the Cinema to the world in all phases, with special reference to your own country. The essays submitted numbered 12,327 and were from all parts of the world.

Mr. Qudrat Ullah Shahab won the first prize—a gold medal or £50—for India. He has also received a letter of appreciation from the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is President of the International Students' Union.

ASSAULTED WOMAN WITH STICK

Man Charged With Obstructing Woman While Drunk

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bina Hari and Vithoo Soma were arrested yesterday on a charge of assaulting Gitabai Bhika residing on the 2nd floor of G. I. P. Railway, Chawl at Wadi Bunder, and causing serious injuries.

Gitabai was washing utensils at the water tap on the ground floor and was going upstairs.

The suspect Bina Hari was, it is alleged under the influence of liquor and when she asked him to make way to go up the stairs, he is stated to nave assaulted her with a stick

A witness seeing this went to separate them, but was stopped by Vithoo Soma, the second suspect.

The two suspects were remanded into Police custody till February 16, by Mr. R. J. Mathlone, at the Mazagaon Court, to-day.

TOOK TO HEELS AFTER THEFT

Woman Rushes Into Bedroom To Find Jewellery Stolen

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gunibal Bhandoo was arrested yesterday on a charge of house-breaking and theft.

On February 4, Miss Rose Francis, the complainant, was taking tea with her brother in the dining room.

Both of them heard some movements in the bedroom, rushed into it and found the suspect taking to her heels.

On examining the bedroom, the complainant found seven golden bangles, a silver wrist watch, and chain, collectively valued at Rs. 150 were missing.

Pending enquiries, the suspect was remanded into Police custody, for a week, by Mr. R. J. Mathlone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, to-day.

"FOUNDATION SYLVAIN LEVI"

£50,000 Wanted For Encouraging Oriental Studies

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

Prof. K. L. N. Rao, a research scholar in South Indian culture of the Paris University, who has been touring India for the last five months to collect funds for the construction of an "Oriental Hall" at the Sorbonne in Paris, and to raise a memorial to the late Sylvain Levi, the famous French Orientalist, has arrived in Bombay this morning.

Prof. Rao has met Indian Princes, cultured classes and other charitable persons to obtain contributions for the "Foundation Sylvain Levi." The amount required for the Foundation is about £50,000 and the Paris University, on whose behalf he has been sent to India, expects half from this country. The memorial will be in the form of a commemorative volume and scholarships to enable European students of Oriental learning and culture to visit India to pursue their studies and also to encourage Indians to go to Paris for higher studies. Prof. Rao has the good wishes of Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, and other high officials, on his mission.

Prof. Rao has already interviewed His Excellency the Viceroy, and the Governor of Madras. He will interview the Governor of Bombay and leading businessmen in the City.—United Press.

Grand Variety Entertainment

A variety entertainment, for the purpose of financing the educational and other philanthropic needs of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, has been arranged to take place to-day Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, Bombay. The following are some of the very entertaining items:—Tap Dance by Messrs Judah Brothers with S. D'Mello and J. Misquitta, Violin playing by Prof. L. R. Kamat; Mimicry by Vinodamurti L. S. Javadkhedkar; popular songs by Smt. Krishnabai Hukkerikar; classical music by Smt. Gangubai Hublikar; Vocal music by Vasant Desai of the Prabhat Film Co., Poona; and Hindustani and Karnataki songs by Smt. Sau. Lalita Venkatram to the accompaniment of her Veena and Mridangam. Indian dance programme by well-known dancers is also arranged.

Plans and booking are open at the Office of the Karnatak Sangh 8, Dwarkadas Mansion, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, on any day, and also at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, on Sunday, from 8 a.m.

Foreign Liquors In Baroda State

Our Baroda correspondent wires to say the Excise Commissioner, in notification coming into force from 1st April 1937, quotes the Hazur Order that no imported "Foreign liquors exceeding one dozen quart (reputed) bottles (two imperial gallons) shall be allowed to be imported in Baroda State for private 'bona fide' use by any person without permit, and previous payment of fees at the prescribed rates.

Resident Of Dongri Alleged To Have Taken Poison To End Life

Parvatibai, a Hindu woman, residing with her husband at Dongri, was removed to J. J. Hospital by the police suffering from the effects of opium poisoning

It appears her husband used to beat her frequently. Disgusted, she, it appears, took poison with a view to put an end to her life.

"OUTPOST OF CIVILISATION"

Sir J. Russell Visits Peshawar Islamia College

PESHAWAR, Feb. 5.

Sir John Russell, Director of the Rothampstead Experimental Station at Harpenden, Herts., who is now touring India, visited the Islamia College at Peshawar where he addressed the Frontier Scientific Society.

"I regard this college as an outpost of civilisation", he said, adding, "The scientist is no longer confined to the laboratory. He has a definite role and an increasing part to play in affairs of state".—A. P.

NATION'S INTERESTS FIRST

Parel Workers Support Congress

(From A Correspondent)

Under the auspices of the National Workers' League a public meeting was held on Wednesday last at Cement Chawl No. 20, De-Lisle Road, Parel. Mr. B. I. Sarang presiding.

The meeting was specially convened to support the Indian National Congress in its election task.

Mr. Sarang in the course of his speech declared that workers should vote in favour of Congress candidates. He pointed out that the interests of a nation stand first and thereafter follows those of the particular class. And therefore, the attitude now taken up by the Trade Union Congress was anti-national.

Mr. Gharat also spoke advising the workers to vote for Congress and not to be misled by the anti-national propaganda carried on by the Trade Union Congress.

A resolution supporting Indian National Congress was passed and then the meeting terminated.

Bhulabhai's Appeal To Frontier Voters

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, M.L.A., has issued the following appeal to the voters of Peshawar Cantonment:—

"There is only one issue in this election—freedom or slavery. The Congress stands for freedom. In the name of freedom, in the name of Congress, in the name of our Motherland, I appeal to the voters of Peshawar Contonment to vote for Mr. Gokulchand Kollati, Congress candidate, and thus demonstrate that they stand for freedom of their Motherland."—United Press.

Shrimati Chandravati Devi of Bankipur (Bihar) is editing a weekly journal named "Yugantar".

FIFTY YEARS IN BOMBAY BAR

Move To Commemorate Sir Chimanlal Setalwad's Distinction

One of the foremost members of the Bar of the Bombay High Court completes 50 years of his legal career on February 18, and the Advocates of the Original Side are devising plans as how best to celebrate the occasion.

The lawyer to attain the distinction is Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who, at the age of 71, is still regularly at his desk in his chambers and disposes of a large amount of work

Apart from the respect he commands as an able lawyer, Sir Chimanlal is particularly popular on account of his consideration for the younger members of the Bar and his zeal for upholding the rights of the profession.

To celebrate the golden jubilee of his legal career the members of the Original Side Bar are holding a dinner on February 12, and a special committee has been formed to decide how best the event should be commemorated. Funds are being collected to found a suitable memorial, and one of the suggestions made is the putting up of a marble bust of Sir Chimanlal in the Bar Library.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Calcutta Corporation as it is understood, decided to recommend to the Budget Committee that Rs. 1,50,000 should be provided in the next year's budget for the construction of quarters for Harijans at Tiljala at the junction of Dilkhusa Street and Rifle Road.—United Press.

Saturday's Racing At Mahaluxmi

Cotys Outstays Rose Crag In Hughes Memorial Plate

(From Our Racing Correspondent).

Three favourites were successful at Mahaluxmi yesterday, yet it cannot be said to have been exactly a joy day for backers. The programme included such important events as the Hughes Memorial Plate, the Mysore Cup and the Druids Lodge Handicap. The first two cut up so badly that the racing was robbed of much of its promised interest.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's Cotys upset the odds taken about Rosecrag in the Hughes Memorial Plate. Six runners made a small array, Mas d'Antibes, Heritage II, Count Ito, Cardinal, Royal Prince and Zem Zem being among the course scratchings. The finish was an inspiring affair. Rosecrag, a blazing hot favourite, looked all over a winner until 50 yards from home when Cotys got up in time to beat him by a head. Synagogue moved up late and was a very close third.

Several of our smartest sprinters lined up for the Druids Lodge Handicap where Tetrazone and Cardinal were in most demand. The former was one of the first beaten and Cardinal who led everywhere but on the post, only just knuckled under to Pin Money, very well handled by Sibbritt. Black Peril finished on to secure a minor placing.

Nawab Sir Mehr Shah's Bridge Winner won the Mysore Cup in runaway fashion and is without a doubt one of the smartest. Indianbreds in training. Over the mile, the son of Sheridan and Winalone toyed with School for Scandal and True Man, his only two rivals and won by six lengths.

TALK'S WIN.

Considered unlucky in the Cambridgeshire Stakes, Division I last week, when he figured as runner-up to Gipsy Jack, Talk made amends in the Abberley Plate which he won from Private Seal and Kahapa. Mr. Chinoy's Chestnut was a popular winner for he was one of the best-backed in the field.

Raymond provided the winner of the Gatwick Plate when Royal Prince, defying a penalty for a recent success, scored cleverly in the hands of Munro. Mr. Ebrahim's aged gelding was co-favourite with Flinty and there was a ready following for Assault-at-Arms who made a bold bid for victory close home and was only just not good enough for the winner, who is at his very best at the moment.

A ready-made favourite after the good race, he ran in the Bombay Arab Derby a week ago, The Viceroy gave a doleful display in the Gaye Plate which fell to Bushboos, who outstayed Dilawar after the latter had made all the running from flag-fall. Zozan's late bid, which brought him into a minor placing, was a feature of the race. He must be seen to advantage over a longer journey.

HAVANA'S NOTED SUCCESS.

Unconsidered by most people in the Gough Memorial Plate, Division I Havana trounced a big field which included several useful performers. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's six year old grey is not a very reliable customer, but he went very well for Harding and after a slow getaway came right through the field to arm by three lengths from Riyad II Mijlat was in the money as expected, but weight proved a stopper in the case of Cleopatra.

Brace renewed an old association with Halum Pasha to win Division II of the Gough Memorial Plate in easy fashion after Kanz-al-mulk the first market choice had looked like the probable runner. Kabaila was the third placegetter.

THE MYSORE CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, and Rs. 9,000, from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2.000; third Rs. 1,000.

For Indian Horses four and five years old only. W. A. Penalties.—Winner of the All-India Produce Stakes, Poona, 1936, or the Indian Breeders Stakes, Poona, 1936, 7 lbs. extra (not cumulative). Allowances.—Mares and geldings 3 lbs.

Nawab Sir Mehr Shah's BRIDGE WINNER, 8-5, Burn 1
Mr. Eve's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, 8-2, Brace ... 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's TRUE MAN, 8-12, W. Sibbritt 3

Won by 6 lengths, 1|2 length.
Time: 1 minute, 42 4|5 seconds.
First tote paid Rs. 32 for win.
Not run: Rathlorn, 8-11.
Winner trained by O. Randail.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. M. C. Patel and Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's HAKIM PASHA, 8-13, Brace ... 1
Mr. P. R. Kering's KANZ AL MULUK, 8-8, Munro 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's KABALLA, 8-9, Smirke 3
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SUN ROSE, 7-10, Marrable 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length and 1 length.
Time: 1 minute, 38 seconds.
First tote paid Rs 90 for win, Rs. 59, Rs. 20, and Rs. 122 for places.
Not run: Poppy Day 9-3.
Favourite Kanz al Muluk 8-8.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. D. D. Chawan's BUSHBOOS, 8-0, Selby ... 1
Messrs M. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's DILAWAR, 7-7, Percival 2
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN, 7-10, Britt 3
Mr. Gem's NASSIRWAN, 8-12, Brace 4

Won by 1 length, 1 length, and 4 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes, 19 3|5 seconds.
First tote paid Rs. 50 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 30 and Rs. 14 for places.
Not run: Arab Queen 8-3, Firpo 9-4.
Favourite: The Viceroy 8-3.
Winner trained by Imamdin.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's ROYAL PRINCE 9-3, Munro 1
H. E. Marchioness of Linlithgow's ASSAULT-AT-ARMS 8-11, Brace 2
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's FINTY 8-11, W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's Natbay 9-1, Britt 4

Not run: Tatyoon 8-13 and Wait-a-Bit 8-0.
Won by 1|2 length, 2-1|2 lengths and neck.
Time: 1min. 40-4|5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 40 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's TALK 9-1, C. Hoyt 1
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's PRIVATE SEAL 8-9, Brace 2
Messrs. A. Higgins and R. Chamria's KAHAPA 8-5, Munro 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bosway 9-1, S. Donoghue 4

Not run: Myrrh 8-7 and Clear Art 7-7.
Won by 2 lengths, short-head, and one length.
Time: 2mins. 7secs.
First tote paid Rs. 36 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 23 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 12,500; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,500. For Horses. W. A. and C. reduced 3 lbs. Penalties.—The Winner of any one of the following races 7 lbs. extra, or of any two or more of such races 12 lbs. extra. Eclipse Stakes of India, 1936; 1937. King Emperor's Cup, Calcutta, 1935; 1936. The Viceroy's Cup, Calcutta, 1935; 1936. Allowances.—Horses, which after 31st March, 1934, have not won a race, or races, of an aggregate value of Rs. 30.000. 7 lbs.; Rs. 10,000, 14 lbs.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's COTYS 8-12, Munro 1
Mr. E. Esmond's ROSECRAG 8-4 (crd. 8-7), C. Smirke 2
Messrs. A. Higgin and S. Bagree's SYNAGOGUE 9-0, Marrable 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev 9-0, W. Sibbritt .. 4

Not run: Mas d'Antibes 8-12, Heritage II 9-5, Count Ito 9-0, Zuyder Zee 9-0, Cardinal 8-12, Royal Prince 8-7 and Zem Zem 7-11.
Won by head, short head, and 2 lengths.
Time: 2mins. 6secs.
First tote paid Rs. 63 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 13 and Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. V. Rosenthal's PIN MONEY 7-9, W. Sibbritt 1
Mrs. C. H. Northmore's CARDINAL 9-0, J. Flynn 2
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's BLACK PERIL 7-12, Gethin 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Argo's Heir 8-1, Marrable 4

All ran.
First tote paid Rs. 78 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 20 and Rs. 47 for places.
Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's HAVANA 7-11, Harding 1
Mr. M. Dhalla's RIYAD II 8-2, Marrable 2
Mr. Gem's MIJLAT 8-4, Brace .. 3
Mr. N. R. Dastoor's Full Moon 7-10, Gethin 4

Not run: Blanche 9-4, Turkish Prince 7-7.

First tote paid Rs. 234 for win; Rs. 63, Rs. 92 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by D.M. Mistry.

BARODA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Rachappa Beats Ghorpade: Mrs. Captain Defeated By Miss Dinshaw

SAYAJIGANJ (Baroda), Feb. 5.

Fifteen matches were played here yesterday in connection with the Baroda Open Tennis Tournament.

The following are the important results:—

Rachappa beat Ghorpade 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Rajkumar of Jath beat Sodhan Singh 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Azim beat R. Vakharia 6—4, 6—2.

Men's Doubles: Prince Pratapsinh Rao and Gupte beat Solanki and partner 6—3, 6—4.

Women's Singles: Miss Dinshaw beat Mrs. Captain 6—1, 6—2.

Women's Doubles: Miss P. Dinshaw and Miss M. Dinshaw beat Mrs. Romance and Mrs. MacConmare 6—1, 6—2.

Fagg's Bad Luck

ADELAIDE: Feb. 6.

Fagg is still in hospital, and is not likely to play for the remainder of the tour.—Reuter's Special.

Presidency Hard Court Championship

ONLY THREE MATCHES PLAYED ON SATURDAY.

Only three matches, in Men's Singles, comprised Saturday's programme in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships at the Hindu Gymkhana courts, Kennedy Sea-face. The following are the results:

R. K. Shaghani beat A. J. Wadia 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

G. N. Lalji beat Y. Kaneko 6—1, 6—4.

Y. M. Bhave beat S. J. Rao 6—4, 6—4.

The programme of matches for to-day (Sunday) is as under:—

HINDU GYMKHANA COURT NO. 1: (4 p.m.)

P. R. Shivjiani vs. J. Charanjiva, followed by K. V. Shevade vs. G. N. Lalji..

COURT NO. 2: (4 p.m.)

T. Shibata vs. M. B. Bhagvat followed by H. P. Hughes-Hallett vs. O. Sutton.

COURT NO. 3.: (3-45 p.m.)

S. K. Fansalkar vs. C. N. Chak followed by E. V. Bobb vs. winner of C. N. Chak/S. K. Falsalkar.

ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE COURT:

E. V. Bobb and G. L. Mylton vs. K. M. Merchant and G. L. Merchant followed by Miss L. M. Merchant vs. Miss Sitala Patil.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The City Coroner held an inquest to-day on the body of a woman named Kasibai (60) residing at Bhandari Street.

On Friday, she was found lying dead on the ground floor of House No. 67 at Bhandari Street. There were marks of burns on her left foot.

The police could not find out as to how she came by those burns.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from burns accidentally sustained.

Abdul Gani Walli Mohmud was on August 7 last arrested in the court on the charge of assaulting a public servant, namely, Mr. I.S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, by throwing a bottle containing some chemicals.

He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. K. Manker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, yesterday.

Vinoo Mankad's Brilliant Display

Misses Double Century By 15 Runs In Ranji Trophy

NAWANAGAR MAKE 338 FOR 8 AGAINST BENGAL AND ASSAM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Before a very poor attendance, the finals of the Ranji Trophy, in the Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament, between Nawannagar Cricket Association XI and Bengal and Assam, started at the Bombay Gymkhana, this morning.

A. F. Wensley, Captain of the Nawanagar Team, won the toss and elected to bat. He sent, Vinno Mankad and Abdul Aziz, to open the Nawannagar State XI's first innings in bright and sunny weather.

Gourley and Behrend were in charge of the Bengal attack. S. Bannerji, Bengal's crack bowler, who had great success with the ball during the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament in Bombay recently, was missing from their attack, as he has been employed in the Nawanagar State.

THE RIVAL TEAMS

NAWANAGAR ASSOCIATION XI.	BENGAL AND ASSAM
A. F. Wensely (Capt.)	Van der Guscht (Capt.)
S. H. M. Colah	K. Bose
K. S. Indervijiyasinhji	S. Bose
K. S. Yadavendrasinhji	S. W. Behrend
K. S. Ranvirsinhji	P. N. Miller
S. A. Mubarak	Gourley
N. D. Marshall	S. Bhatacharjee
Amarsingh	A. Kemal
Vinoo Mankad	A. F. Alexander
Abdul Aziz	S. Khambatta
Mani Lal	A. E. Skinner
M. Ellam (12th man).	Mohsin Ali (12h man).

VINOO'S FAULTLESS CENTURY

Vinoo Mankad and Abdul Aziz, Nawanagar's opening pair started confidently and the former opened his account by hitting a fine four on the cut off Gourley, on the first ball of the day. Runs were coming at a quick pace, in the start, first 20 being put up after ten minutes' play.

Change in Bowling

The first change in Bengal bowling was brought about when Bhattacharjee replaced Behrend from the Gymkhana end.

Of the opening batsmen, Vinoo Mankad was playing with more confidence, judging the ball well and hitting it hard, and, with a drive for two off his bat, the total was now 30.

Gourley, who was kept going from the Bori Bunder end, succeeded in sending out Abdul Aziz, being caught and bowled by him, when the total was 39. (39—1—21).

Colah Joins Mankad.

At the fall of the wicket, Colah joined Vinoo Mankad and the pace of run-getting slowed down considerably at this stage.

The first 50 was now telegraphed after the play had been in progress for one hour and ten minutes. Batting, slowly and steadily, Colah and Vinoo seemed to be digging in for the day.

Van der Guscht, the Bengal skipper, made the second change in his attack, bringing Alexander in place of Gourley, from the Bori Bunder end. Colah pulled him to the pavilion for a four to register 60.

Quick Changes in Fielding

The Bengal fielding, which was rather scrappy in the morning, had fairly improved by now.

Bhattacharjee made way for Behrend, who returned to attack at 69, the former crossed over to relieve Alexander from the opposite end, while Alexander was brought to bowl in place of Behrend, the Bengal Captain making quick changes in his attack.

Colah now opened out his shoulders and hit two consecutive boundaries off Bhattacharjee and 80 was put up on the board, following which with a few singles and twos here and there, the total had reached 90.

Past Century By Lunch

Square-cutting and pulling beautifully in fine style, Colah, received rounds of cheers for his variety of well-executed strokes and with another two off his bat, the first 100 was reached in 105 minutes; while Colah and Vinoo had 40 each to their individual credit.

The Nawanagar XII had made 110 runs for 1 wicket, Vinoo and Colah batting with 45 and 42 respectively, when the players retired to the pavilion for lunch.

Continued After Lunch

Vinoo Mankad and Colah, the Nawanagar batsmen, resumed their innings after the lunch interval, facing the bowling of Gourley and Bhattacharjee Amidst cheers, one after the other, both batsmen, reached their individual 50 which included five boundaries each, and the total was increased to 130.

Another change in Bengal bowling was brought about when S. Bose replaced Bhattacharjee from the Bori Bunder end. Vinoo and Colah were now in their sixties, thus raising the total to 140, which was soon after increased to 150.

The second change in bowling after lunch brought about immediate effect, when Skinner, who was bowling from the Gymkhana end, in place of Gourley, succeeded in dismissing Colah, who in attempting to pull him, was caught at square-leg by Kemal. Colah played brilliant cricket and made 66 runs, which, included 7 fours after occupying the crease for one hour and 51 minutes. (151—2—66). This partnership between Colah and Vinoo yielded 112 runs.

Manilal now joined Vinoo Mankad, who opened the innings and was still going strong with ever-increasing confidence. With another fine four and a few more singles, Vinoo was now in his seventies. Again after occasional singles and twos, the score board now read 170, while Vinoo, who nicely pulled Bose for a four, reached his individual 80. Vinoo was batting very well, carefully judging every ball, and hitting out the loose ones only. With two forceful boundaries and a few singles, Vinoo had now passed his nineties. Bhattacharjee returned to attack at 190, relieving Bose from the Bori Bunder end. 200 was now hoisted after the play had been in progress for 3 hours and 20 minutes. Amidst roaring cheers Vinoo Mankad reached his individual 100, which included 12 fours after he had been at the wickets for 205 minutes. Vinoo played great innings and scored a magnificent faultless century and was still unbeaten. Bhattacharjee made way for Alexander to bowl from the Bori Bunder end, but nothing seemed to matter to Vinoo, who was playing all round the wickets executing several beautiful strokes and had now reached his individual 12[illegible] while the total was raised to [illegible]20.

[illegible] and Vinoo Mankad go[illegible] bat.

DOUBLE CHANGE IN BOWLING

A double change in Bengal bowling was now rung, Gourley and Behrend, replacing Skinner and Alexander respectively. The scoreboard read 230 and Vinoo's individual score went up to 130. He had completely mastered the Bengal bowling and was playing in deadly form.

Gourley, who was bowling from the Gymkhana end, had his second victim in Manilal, who was caught behind the wickets by Vander Gusch. off him after Mani had made 17 runs. (249—3—17).

Indervijiasingh filled this vacancy only for a minute or two as he was clean bowled by Gourley in the same over for a duck. (249—4—0).

Marshall now joined Vinoo Mankad who had reached his 140 but Marshall was not to stay long at the wickets, as Behrend clean bowled him for 2. Nawannagar thus losing their 3 wickets in quick succession. (254—5—2).

Marshall came out and Amar Singh went in to join Vinoo. Mankand who had reached his individual 150, his principal strokes being 21 fours.

TEA TIME SCORE.

At tea-time Nawannagar had made 271 for 5 wickets, Vinoo Mankad and Amarsingh batting with 157 and 3 respectively to their individual credit

Vinoo Mankad and Amarsingh continued their innings after the tea-interval when Behrend and Gourley were given charge of the Bengal attack. In attempting to pull Behrend, Amarsingh gave a catch in his hands but the latter failed to accept it, thus giving a "life" to Amarsingh, who followed this up with two consecutive boundaries and 280 was put up, which was soon increased to 290, while Vinoo had also reached his individual 160.

The first change in Bengal bowling after tea, was made, when Bhattacharjee relieved Behrend from the Bori Bunder end. Amarsingh, had hit a sixer off Gourley and 300 was telegraphed, after the play had lasted for four hours and fifty minutes. The above change proved useful as Bhattacharjee soon after sent out Amarsingh, who was caught behind the wickets by Van der Guscht off him. Amarsingh made 28 runs in his short stay at the wickets. (306—6—28). This vacancy was filled by Benslev, the Nawanagar skipper, who was cleverly stumped by Van-der Guscht, soon after his arrival at the crease for a duck. (307—7—0) K S Yadvendrasingh now joined Vinoo Mankad, who with still another four off S Bose reached his 170, while the total was increased to 320, when Skinner returned to attack in place of S Bose from the Gymkhana end. Vinoo Mankad was unlucky in missing his double century as he was caught at Gully by Alexander off Bhattacharjee when he had made 185, which included 25 fours, after his grand stay at the wickets for 5 hours and 15 minutes. Vinoo deserves great credit and congratulations for his brilliant batting. He can easily be called the hero of Nawanagar's first innings. (329—8—185). K, S Ranbirsingh now joined Yadvendrasinghji at the crease after the fall of Vinoo's wicket 338 for 8.

Nawanagar had made 338 for the loss of 8 wickets. Yadvendrasingh and Ranbirsingh batting

(Continued on Page 20.)

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT UP

Wheat Firm Silver Steady

BOMBAY: February 6.

On Saturday the Crossrates were a shade easy.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.

Despite easiness in Liverpool Cotton Market, the New York Cotton Market saw resistance at early decline which finished slightly above the previous closing level.

BULLION QUIET.

London Silver and Gold did not show any animation.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937

New York, Feb. 6.

Previous closing	12.70
To-day's opening	12.67
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	12.71
Difference	plus .01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Previous closing	7.04
To-day's opening	unquoted
Difference	unquated
To-day's closing	7.03
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 228

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 6.

New York Cotton displayed somewhat easier tendency following easier Liverpool cables but at lower levels market offered resistance with movements confined to narrow margin. Operations in March commenced at 12.67 i.e. three points lower than previous closing prices early declined on lower Liverpool cables but thereafter prices partially rallied on some trade buying with March finally closing 12.71.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 6.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (12.76/12.74) 12.67/12.67
May (12.58/12.57) 12.53/12.52
July (12.40/12.39) 12.35/12.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American March (7.05) 7.03
American May (7.03) 7.01
Egyptian March (9.41) 9.53
Egyptian May (9.67) 9.78

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Broach cotton moved between Rs. 227/8 and Rs. 228/4. The rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 228.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Liverpool wheat opened steady. March 105 1/4, May 105 1/2. Market was fairly active on some scattered buying influenced by better overnight cables but subsequently prices reacted partially on absence of general enquiry.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 6.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May opening at 1.32 1/2. Prices kept steady but business was quiet in absence of any particular enquiry influenced by less favourable foreign cables.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

Bombay, Feb. 6.

May 1937 Delivery

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	9	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	9	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	9	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	9	3

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 6.

Previous closing	4.89 7/32
To-day's opening	4.88 27/32
To-day's latest	4.89 1/16

(At the time of New York cotton closing)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 6.

Previous closing	4.89 3/16
To-day's opening	4.89 7/16
To-day's closing	4.89 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 6.

Previous closing	105.13
To-day's opening	105.13
To-day's closing	105.15

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 6.

London Exchanges opened with Sterling dollar at 4.89 7/16 and then eased to 4.89 5/16 on lack of support.

Franc opened at 105.13 and then weakened to 105.15 with very little movements.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb. 6. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32)	1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (7.945)	7.943
New York on Bombay (37.00)	37.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/8)	0.91 7/8
London on Milan (92.87)	92.96
London on Shanghai (1-2 5/8)	1-2 5/8
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32)	1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 6.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON METALS

London, Feb. 6.

London metals market was closed.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Feb. 6.

The following cable information was received here to-night from London.

"India bought. China sold. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 6.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	20 1/16d.	20 1/16d.
Forward	21 1 16d.	20d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 6.

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£7-2-2 1/2) £7-2-1 1/2

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat	5	9	9
Wheat September	5	8	9
Linseed May	7	10	0
Linseed September	7	14	0

Wheat steady and linseed firm.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 6.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-3 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

JUTE

New Crop February March (£18 13/16 buyers) £18 7/8
Dunlop February (£22 1/4 sellers) £22 1/4 sellers
Lightning February (£20 1/2 sellers) £20 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (10 1/2 buyers) 10 5/8 value.
Forward April June (10 9/16 paid and sellers) 10 5/8 paid buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay February March (£14 sellers) £14 sellers
Linseed Calcutta February March (£13 15/16 sellers) £14 1/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March £15 1/2 sellers) £15 1/16 sellers.

BOMBAY SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Silver opened steady 50/3, 49/5 and 49/8. Market was quiet but steady with very little doing. There was some scattered buying but demand was very slow close steady at 50/3, 49/5. 49/8.

Gold opened steady at 35/3/9, 35/3/9 and 35/3/6 market was steady but business was very limited with operators generally holding off in absence of any important developments abroad closed steady at 35/3/9, 35/3/9 and 35/3/6 wheat closed steady at 5/9/9 and 5/8/9.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 6.

The following were the opening rates:

General Motor (dol 67 3/4) dol 67 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 55 3/4) dol 54
U S Common (dol 98 1/2) dol 97
U S Steel Preference (dol 150) unquoted.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	50	3	0
Silver 1st settlement	49	7	0
Silver 2nd settlement	49	10	0
Gold ready	35	3	6
Gold 1st settlement	35	3	3
Gold 2nd settlement	35	3	0
Sovereigns	22	7	0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Jutes ruled steady, unchanged and only limited business was put through. In coals there was not much business. Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous, Indian iron and steels, Indian coppers, Indian steel and wire products both ordy and defd dyer meakin breweries and dyer meakin (Burma) were chief features and business was done at hardening rates. Government securities were slightly easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Two and threefourth per cent loan 1948/52 100/3, three per cent Government paper 58/12 small lot, four per cent 1960/70 113/12, three per cent U.P. 1961/66 98/2 small lot, three per cent loan 1951/54 102/2 scall lot, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 119/14, five per cent U. P. 113/4.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan 95, Sara Serajganj 102.

Cottons:—Dunbar 146, Kesoram 4/9, Elgin 132

Coals:—Deoli 7 small lot, Singaran A 1/3, Union 18, Samla 1/14, Singareni 8/14, West Jamuria 13/2.

Jutes:—Auckland 184 small lot, Howrah 51/4, Hukumchand 10/4, Kamarhatty 510 ex div, National 23/4, Clive 25/6, do six per cent pref 124, Hukumchand pref 110, Lawrence 405, Nuddea 45/12. Waverley 2/2.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 11/12, Indian copper 4/3, Bengal Aerating Gas 87, Bareilly elec. 16/8, Jorhat elec 10/8, Benares elec 17/8, U.P. elec 216/8, Indian steel and wire products ordy 270, do defd 273/8, Indian iron and steel 30/12, Kumardhubi eng pref 90/4, Dunlop rubber ordy 15/2, Midnapore Zemindary 98/8, Bengal timber 221.

Sugars:—Cawnpore 30/8, Dyer meakin Brewery 61, Tumsong tea 10/8,

Debenture:—Three and a quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah bridge 100/8 small lot.—A. P.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Feb. 6.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 97-11-0 at 1 p.m. The closing quotation at 2 p.m. was Rs. 97-13-0

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	97	11	0
Highest	97	13	0
Lowest	97	9	0
Closing	97	13	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Fairly Active Turnover

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Money market:—A large dividend and other payments amounting to 65.4 million sterling, which included 30.3 million repayment of 2 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds, together with part payment of 40 million sterling credit to France, and demand for both stock exchange and revenue payments caused a fairly active turnover. Consequently, borrowers made good use of both non-clearing and clearing banks supplies.

Wall Street was easy selling predominating.—Reuter.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, February 5

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Water Works Com	25
Amr Gas and Electric	43
Ame Power and Light Com	13
Ame Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	66
Ame Forn Power Com	11
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	62
Electric Power and Light	22
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd.	83
Electric Bond Common	24
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	45
United Power and Light	10
Int Tel and Tel	12
American Tel and Tel	182 3/4
Western Union Telg	76 1/4
Canadian Pacific Railway	16
Great North Pfd Railway	.43
New York Central Railway	42 3/4
Southern Pacific Railway	48
New York Central Railway	42 3/4
Southern Pacific Railway	48
Amr Tob B	98
Bethelehem Steel	82
Republican Steel	34
United States Steel	96 1/2
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	17
Amr Car Foundry	67
Anaconda Copper Mining	54 1 2
Int Nickel of Canada	64 1/4
Chrysler	126
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motors	67 3/4
Packard Motor	11
General Electric	61
Kelvinator	23
American Radiator	28
St Oil of N J	70
Socony	18 1/2
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	57 1/2
National City Bank	52 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	860
Amr Celenase	29
Plymouth Oil	25

Rather sharp decline following President's message advocating changes in supreme court.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 161 May 174 at cross rate 4.89 7/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 225 Liverpool May 7.01 Rs. 77 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 228 New York May 12.55 Rs. 57 at cross rate 4.89 7/32

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 5 2 37	5566000	6071000
Receipts Yesterday 5-2-37	11000	9000
Exports to date 5-2-37	3692000	4287000
Stock at Ports 5-2-37	2392000	2512000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-2-37	2000000	2196000
Stock at Liverpool 5-2-37	906000	752000
Visible Supply 5-2-37	5955000	6499000
Quantity in sight 5-2-37	10627000	10361000
Quantity out of sight 5-2-37	7924000	6968000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, February 6

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/2
3 per cent 1951/54 102
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 110/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119
3 per cent U P Bonds 98
5 per cent 1938/44 107/10
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 110/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 106/2

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1945/55 120/4
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan 112
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 106
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 109
5 per cent M Deb 1959 118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 130/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 130/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 102

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/11 and after declining to Rs. 97/8 improved to Rs. 97/9. Tone: Uncertain.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, February 6

B. C. RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK	
B C Rate T T	273 3/4
Banks selling T T	271 3/4
Banks buying T T	269 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	/88
Banks buying T T	803
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	76 5/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 1/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	66 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/2
SHANGHAI	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 5/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	
5th instant	4.89 1/4
Japan/London—	
6th instant	1/2
Java/London—	
6th instant	8.88 3/4
Hongkong/London—	
6th instant	1/3
Shanghai/London—	
6th instant	1/2 19/32
London/Paris	
5th instant	105.13
London/Belgium	
5th instant	28.99
London/Switzerland	
5th instant	21.41 1/4
London/Berlin	
5th instant	12.15 1/2
London/Stockholm	
5th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York	
5th instant	4.89 3/16
London/Amsterdam	
5th instant	8.93 1/4
London/Italy	
5th instant	92.96
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold	
4th instant	£7-2-0
5th instant	£7-2-2 1/2
Silver London Ready	
4th instant	19 15/16
5th instant	20 1/16
Silver London Forward	
4th instant	19 7/8
5th instant	20
Silver New York Ready	
4th instant	45
5th instant	45
London Discounts 3 months	
4th instant	9/16 p.c.
5th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 months	
4th instant	11/16 p.c.
5th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1 p.c.
3 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
6 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.	

Indian Sterling Loans

London, February 5

Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent 81 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 95 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 104
4 per cent 1948/53 108
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 117
5 per cent 1942/47 113
3 per cent 1949/52 99 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 82 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 105 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 104 3/4

Further Decline In Power Shares

COTTON MILL SHARES QUIET

Tata Steels And Burma Very Steady

BOMBAY, February 6.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only and will remain closed on Monday for "Valan".

There was a moderate turnover of business and the market was irregular. There was renewed selling in Tata Power shares on a belief a lower dividend but it seems that the decline will be arrested around Rs. 1,500 any price below this level is likely to attract investors and at present there exists some short interest which will also be covered up.

Dullness in raw cotton market reflected on cotton mill shares. There was less inclination to support this section but Tata Steel shares were marked up. At the rise there was some realising which was well absorbed and the undertone was very steady.

Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1,546 and improved to Rs. 1,550. At this level there was renewed professional selling and prices gradually declined to Rs. 1,517. There were occasion rallies but they were not maintained and the tone was easy.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened at Rs. 1414 and advanced to Rs. 1,435 but at this level there was heavy realising which depressed prices to Rs. 1,407 but later on prices improved on active support. Ordinary shares also fluctuated between Rs. 312 and Rs. 307-8.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 888 and after a slight improvement prices declined to Rs. 872 on increased selling but later on there was short covering which resulted in a small rally.

Bombay Burmas were active and firm and professional support and registered good improvement.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 14)	305	0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	883	12
100 Century	213	12
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	279	6
100 Colaba (nil)	160	0
100 Coorla	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	385	0
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	10 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	208	12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1725	0
100 Indore	48	12
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	95	10
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	275	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	675	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	960	0
250 Model	56	4
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	105	0
200 New Great (nil)	175	0
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	50	0
100 Phoenix (10)	318	12
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	62	8
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2300	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-2)	85	0
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	238	-12
100 Swan (nil)	84	6
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1325	0
1000 Western	805	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	118	4
25-50 Central (As. 12)	35	12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1542	8
125-500 I. Conty (Rs 7-8)	371	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	140	12
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	138	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5	11
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi (As 10)	41	0
100 Colmbatore	199	6
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	137	8
160 Indian (Rs. 24)	542	8
40 Katni Def. (Rs 83-8-9)	2325	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 10)	393	12
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	312	8
10 Punjab (As. 12)	30	8
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	516	4
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	163	8
INSURANCE		
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1002	8
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12) XD	16	0
15-75 New India (Re. 1-4)	45	12
20 Mercantile	46	0
200 Oriental (125)	5300	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	12
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	185	0
1,000 Andhra Valley (45)	1732	8
10 Ajmer (As 4)	14	0
50 B'bay Tram (Rs. 3-8)	153	2
100 Bom. Suburban (Rs. 6)	210	0
10 Broach	14	3
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	270	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	189	1
1,000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1545	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	922	8
100 C. Province	98	8
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	93	12
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, February 6

Century (217/8) 215 216 211 213
Bombay Dyeing (895) 887 887 889 872 882 883
Kohinoor (279/6) 276 278 275
Central India (281/4) 281 279
New Great (178/12) 180 178 175
Simplex (85) 86 84/6
Swadeshi (238/12) 237
Bundi (40/14) 41 40/12 41/4 41
I Cement (542/8) 547 541 546 541 543
Punjab (30/14) 30/8
Shahabad (515) 517 518 516
Andhra (1745) 1737 1727
Tata Hydro (189/1) 189/6
Tata Power (1545) 1546 1550 1535 1538 1522 1530 1526
Tram Ord (153/2) 153
T Steel Defd (1402/8) 1425 1430 1427 1435 1420 1407 1412 1422 1425
T Steel Ord (307) 310 312 307/8 308/8 309
Tata Steel 2nd pref (177/12) 177/12 178 177/8
Bellapur (176/14) 176 175 176 175/12
B Steam (288/12) 288 287/8
B Burma (651/4) 667 670 662 672 660 668/12

100 Pachora Jamner	98	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	8
500 Tapti Valley (17-8)	776	4
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	46	12
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	1425	0
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	309	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	285	0
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 7)	175	10
500 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 B'bay Steam (Rs 15)	287	8
125 B'bay Burma (Rs. 12-8)	668	12
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 5)	221	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	6	7½
50 B Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
9 Burma Corp (As. 8)	11-9-6	
2sh. Indian Copper	4	1 6
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	148	12
50 Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	54	0
100 I Radio defd (12)	540	0
100 I Radio Ord (15)	525	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	625	0
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	21	11
30 Premier Const (Re 1-1)	99	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	21	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1565	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	303	2
7 p.c. Bom Trams (T.F.)	88	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd. (T.F.)	146	4
7-1/2 p.c Punjab Cemen:	13	10
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	108	12
6¼ p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	103	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	160	0
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1595	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	196	14
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	177	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	692	8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	111	0
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	8
7 p.c. Sholapur	85	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	111	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, February 6

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened quiet at Rs. 227/8 for Broach A/M delivery. There was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 227/12 but later on the improvement was wiped out on long liquidation.

Business was slow any in the absence of any important buying or selling the market was featureless.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and under scattered selling prices in the local market declined to Rs. 227/4. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:-

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach April May	228	0	0
Broach July August	229	8	0
Oomra March	210	4	0
Oomra May	209	12	0
Bengal March	180	8	0
Bengal May	180	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb. 6.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G.—					
Bengal U. P.	...	187	184	181	178
Punjab		187	184	181	178
Oomra No. 3	218	215	212	209	..
C.P. No. 1	233	230	227	224	...
C.P. No. 2	224	221	218	215	...
Khandesh	211	208	205	202	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Bengal Superfine	186/88
Bengal Fine	183/85
C.P. 1	224/26
C.P. 2	215/17
Arvi	216/18
Ellichpur	215/17
Berar	213/15
Khamgaon	215/17
Mulkapur	208/10
Khandesh	207/08
Jalna/Sailu	208/10
Burwah Sanavad	215/17
Broach Fine	228/30
Punjab/American	227/32
Sind, N.T.	267/77
Punjab 289F.	287/92
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	250

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

120 Volkart Bros Khamgaon 207
120 Volkart Bros Wun 220
113 Volkart Bros Bolda 207 1/2
50 Volkart Bros Wardha 220
75 Volkart Bros Mahu 209
127 Ralli Bros Khirakya 204
106 Ralli Bros. Mandusar 199
78 Toyomankwa Chandur 213
122 Toyomankwa Khamgaon Bhabhav
100 N. Manilal Sindhurni 204
100 Kotak and Co. Pachora 7 off
116 S. Jhunjhnuvala Amalner 205
61 Andarshan Cletan Aurangabad Veram 213
50 Raghuvanshi Mill Mahadeopura 212
100 B Mavji Mahu 207 1/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, February 6

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 2 1/2d to £7-2-2 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate improved 3 points at 105.13 while Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.89 7/32. London silver prices improved 1/8d. to 20 1/16d. Indian and speculators bought and sold. Later on there was some inclination to offer at fixed rates but there was no actual pressure but the close was firm on United States and Indian support. Montreal silver futures were 5 to 15 points down and New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 19 32. The local silver market opened quiet at Rs. 49/5 and fluctuated within a narrow range in the absence of any important business. Gold was firm on higher foreign advices.

GOLD

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	35	4	0
Magh	35	4	0
Fagan	35	4	0

SILVER

Ready	50	2	0
Magh	49	6	0
Fagan	49	9	0

LONDON SILVER

London, February 5

Spot	20 1/16
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD

London, February 5

Gold Bars Fine per ounce £7-2-2 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, February 5

February 44.50 —10
March 44.45 —05
May 44.35 — 15

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN IN ANDHRA

Mrs. Naidu's Election Tour Programme

BEZWADA: February 6.

"In the history of India, a unique occasion will arise shortly when three crores of men and women are going to have one and the same examination paper and there is going to be one question, no matter in what tongue or language the question is set, and there can be only one answer to that question."

In these words Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who arrived here to-day and inaugurated the Congress election propaganda in Andhra Desa. She added:

The question is: "Do you want liberty for the Indian people or slavery? No matter whether you answer in Telugu, Tamil or Malayalam. Your answer should be: "We want Liberty." Therefore, I charge you citizens of Bezwada to record your vote in favour of the great institution that stands pledged to the national liberty.

Mrs. Naidu tours Andhra for two days, visiting Vizagapatam, Bobbili and other places.—A. P.

THUNDERSTORMS IN BOMBAY DECCAN

POONA, February 6.

Thunderstorms have occurred locally in Bombay-Deccan, north Hyderabad and the Central Provinces and at a few stations in Orissa, Assam and Tenasserim.

A fresh western disturbance is affecting the North-West Frontier.

Forecast:—Thunderstorms are likely to occur locally in north Deccan and central parts of the country and at a few stations in Orissa, South Madras, East Rajputana, United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Assam and Tenasserim.

Scattered falls of rain or snow may also occur along the North-West Frontier and in Kashmir.—A.P.

PANDEMONIUM AT NAIGAM MEETING

Congress Workers Abandon It Fearing Violence

"The 17th of February is nearing. It is necessary that the voters should realise their responsibility and duty. It is the duty of every self-respecting Indian, every worker and peasant to support solidly the candidates set up by the mighty Indian National Congress, which has been fighting for the rights of the people of India during the last 50 years, and more" said Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar presiding over a Congress election meeting held at Naigaum Maidan, on Saturday evening.

A large number of workers were present at the meeting and most of them were supporters of either Mr. K. N. Jogleker or Dr. B. R. Ambedker. This in itself was an indication that there was no possibility of the meeting proceeding with its work smoothly.

Immediately after Mr. Mahadeshwar concluded his speech, a supporter of the Labour candidate got up and began addressing the meeting. Mr. Mahadeshwar objected to his doing so without the permission of the Chairman, and said that he would not allow the speaker to proceed with his speech.

Some of the members of the audience asked the Chairman to allow the worker to speak, and the Chairman refused to do so. This was the signal for pandemonium and catcalls and shouting. All those that were sitting got up and there was a regular race between Mahadeshwar on the one side, and the supporter of Mr. Jogleker on the other, as to who would succeed in getting a peaceful hearing from the audience. Neither of them succeeded.

Fifteen minutes passed when both of them tried to speak, and, in the meanwhile, there were heated arguments going on in the audience between the supporters of the Congress and the supporters of Dr. Ambedker and Mr. K. N. Jogleker.

Since there was every likelihood of voilence breaking out if either side persisted in addressing the meeting, the members of which were all on their feet, most of them being interested witnesses, the Congress workers abandoned the meeting.

The supporters of Mr. K. N. Jogleker then gathered together a few people and addressed them.

LANCASHIRE PLEADS FOR INCREASED PREFERENCES

But Does United Kingdom Purchase More Indian Cotton Than Japan?

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: Feb. 6.

Not a week passed without Lancashire's dwindling trade with India finding mention in the House of Commons or meetings of Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The offtake of Indian cotton by Lancashire seems to be the oft-repeated plea for increased preferential treatment for the Manchester textiles in India. What are the facts? Let statistics speak.

U. K. & INDIAN COTTON.

Taking nine months ended December, the United Kingdom purchased Indian cotton worth Rs. 2,08,12,715 in 1934, Rs. 2,54,31,871 in 1935; and Rs. 3,79,13,870 in 1936. Last year the increase amounted to just over a crore while the previous year, it was about 50 lakhs. All this is due to the price parity being in India's favour.

On the other hand, the offtake by Japan increased from over 11 crores in 1935 to over 16 crores in 1936. India charges only 20 per cent. 'ad valorem' duty on British cotton piecegoods, while it is 50 per cent. on Japanese. Under the Indo-Japanese Agreement imports of Japanese piecegoods are limited while no such limit exists in the case of the United Kingdom.

INDO-JAP. TRADE PROSPECTS.

Incidentally the Indo-Japanese Trade Protocol expires on March 31, and judging from the trend of negotiations, no fresh settlement appears to be in sight. On the other hand, the conclusion of the Indo-Japanese trade agreement depends on the successful outcome of the Indo-Burma trade talks.

Competent observers feel assured that the market for Indian cotton will be lost in case the Indo-Japanese trade agreement is not hurried up. The Indian Trade Commissioner in London in his last report also referred to the growth of cotton crops in China to compete with Indian cotton market in Japan.

Meanwhile, since Japan is exporting large quantities of cotton piecegoods to U. S. A. and China, she has to buy Indian cotton which accounts for its larger offtake in recent months.

ORGANISE MASSES THROUGH NATIONAL CONGRESS

ROY'S EXHORTATION TO KARNATAK PEOPLE

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Feb. 5.

Mr. M. N. Roy and party arrived here from Gadag at eleven last night. More than ten thousand people, who had gathered in meeting place in Sarafgatta, were awaiting for Mr. Roy's arrival since ten o'clock. Mr. Roy's arrival here was delayed by unexpected showers that fell last night between Hubli and Gadag. The delay was also due to the villagers flocking on the road side for his "darshan" stopping his car to garland him. When he arrived here Mr. Roy was completely exhausted. His voice had fallen.

Mr. Roy addressed the meeting in Sarafgatta for half an hour. His speech delivered in English was heard with rapt attention. Mr. Puranik translated the speech in Kanarese. Mr. Roy visited the Railway Union and the "Lokmat" office this morning. After dining with Dr. Hardikar, Mr. Roy and party left for Dharwar this noon.

Mr. Roy visited eight villages on his way from Bagalkot to Hubli and received rousing reception everywhere. He exhorted the masses to organise themselves to fight Imperialism.

Addressing a gathering of more than ten thousand at Hubli, Mr. Roy said that he had not come for carrying on the election campaign. He was no believer in parliamentary activities. He, however, believed in utilising the elections for Congress propaganda. He urged every one to vote for none but the Congres candidates. Therefore no inconsistency in Congressmen entering legislatures. Congressmen entered the legislatures to wreck the Councils, not to work them. He was against office acceptance personally. But he was of opinion that the councils might be wrecked by even accepting offices. By organising the masses they should smoothen the road to the Constituent Assembly and assert their right to self-determination.

Concluding Mr. Roy exhorted the audience to organise themselves through the Indian National Congress.

ROY AT DHARWAR

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR: Feb. 6.

Mr. M. N. Roy came to Dharwar yesterday with Mr. Hardikar and was received by the Provincial Committee officers. Immediately, he held discussion with the local Congress workers and stressed the need of strengthening primary committees in spite of difficulties. He was then taken to Gadag where he addressed the peasants and said the Congress alone stood above castes and creeds and it alone could look to the needs of the peasants and workers. Hence all freedom lovers must support Congress.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji spoke in Hindi and reminded the audience of Kanara peasants' sacrifices and appealed for trust in Congress.

THUNGABADRA PROJECT

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.)

Feb. 6.

Settlement is expected to be reached in the Thungabhadra scheme between the Nizam's and Madras Governments shortly. This foreshadowed by the mutual agreement between Madras and Mysore Governments reached recently which is expected to facilitate Hyderabad to discuss with the Madras Government.

EIGHT ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL

Inter-Provincial Women Traffic Conspiracy Case

PATNA, Feb. 6.

The sensational Inter-Provincial Women Traffic Conspiracy Case came to an end to-day, when Rai Bahadur Chatterjee, Sessions Judge, delivered judgment.

The learned judge sentenced eight of the eleven accused acquitting the rest. Eight accused including two women were sentenced under section 420/120 to three years' rigorous imprisonment each, and under section 420 to another term of three years' rigorous imprisonment each, sentences to run concurrently. Achay, Mridangi and Udit were further sentenced to a fine of Rs. 150/- each in default further six months' rigorous imprisonment. Rest of the accused were acquitted. If the fine was realized, it was ordered to be paid to Jita Roy, one of the victims of the accused.

According to the prosecution, the 'modus operandi' of the gang was to abduct young girls with the help of the two women members and sell them for immoral purposes.—United Press.

LORD NUFFIELD'S NEW COMPANY

To Manufacture Armaments For Land, Sea Or Air

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

A new private company, of which Lord Nuffield is Chairman, has been formed and registered under the name of Nuffield Mechanisation, Ltd., for the purpose of manufacturing armaments for use by land, sea or air.

The new company, which is part of the co-operation by the Morris Motors, Ltd., organisation in Britain's rearmament programme has a nominal capital of £250,000 in £1 shares.

Its objects are: "To carry on business of manufacturers of and dealers in armaments of all kinds for use by land, sea or air, and in particular armoured tanks, cars, lorries, and vehicles, vessels and craft of every description, aeroplanes, waterplanes, etc."

An assurance of Morris Motors Ltd.'s readiness to co-operate in the Government's rearmament scheme as a whole, if not in aero-engine and aircraft production, was given during the disagreement between Lord Nuffield and Lord Swinton, Secretary for Air and the Air Ministry over the Government's "shadow" scheme.

Wolseley Motors, part of Lord Nuffield's motorcar organisation, which was at that time incorporated in the "shadow" scheme, withdrew from it.

The future of the Wolseley Aero-Engine factory, which is part of the Wolseley plant, is now under consideration, Reuter learns, and an official statement is to be issued.

This factory was purchased in 1927 by Lord Nuffield for £730,000.—Reuter.

Licences For Processions

LAHORE: Feb. 6.

The Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, has notified to-day that any persons taking out processions in connection with the election results should first obtain licence from him. Processions will not be allowed in the Municipal limits otherwise.—United Press.

Aney And Empire Parly: Conference

YEOTMAL: Feb. 6.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., Leader, Congress-Nationalist Party, in the Assembly, informs the Associated Press that he has declined with thanks the invitation to attend the Empire Parliamentary Conference in May next, on the ground that the Conference is connected with the Coronation.—A. P.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of February will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs. 100	
2 copies at	,, 50	each
4 ,,	,, 25	,,
10 ,,	,, 10	,,
20 ,,	,, 5	,,
Total	Rs. 500	

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

"THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL"

(Continued from page 9)

What a noble wife Kanta is! he thought, as he visualised the sacrifice she had made. Without taking into consideration the acute need, which she had for money in his absence, she had given him all her savings, thinking, that he might require them in case he didn't get a job right after his arrival in Bombay. Mohan felt terribly mortified. He wished he could have known the contents before accepting the parcel. He would never have taken it, he thought, had he known, that there was money in it. Just then, his determination to work hard for the sake of his wife and son was strengthened, and buried in these thoughts, he lay down on his seat. At last after a long and tiresome journey, the train reached Bombay—the city of a thousand charms and lures.

* * * *

Mohan went straight from the station to a public inn, (Dharamshala) and after dressing himself in his best clothes, he started towards Fort to see the managers of the two firms which had advertised for clerical posts in the paper. One of them was an Import and Export Office, and the other was an Insurance Company. Upon reaching the former, he had the misfortune to discover that he was late by one day. The selection had already been made.

So he decided to try for the other job in the Insurance Company. There, he was informed by a peon that the interview was in the next week; but, he thought it better to see the boss that very day, and so he sent in a chit. He was asked to wait, and he waited for hours together, but nobody sent for him. At last after sending another chit, he was showed in.

"What do you want?" asked the manager in an angry tone.

"I have read your advertisement in the paper, and I beg to offer myself for the post."

"But, the interview is not to-day". remarked the officer rather curtly.

"Yes I know that, sir, and I beg to be excused for disturbing you."

"Have you got any experience in the Insurance line?"

"No, sir, I have worked only in a Post Office."

"Then, what do you mean by wasting my time like that?" said the boss indignantly. "I have advertised only for an experienced man," and he took the receiver to attend to a telephone call.

"But sir, I . . . . ."

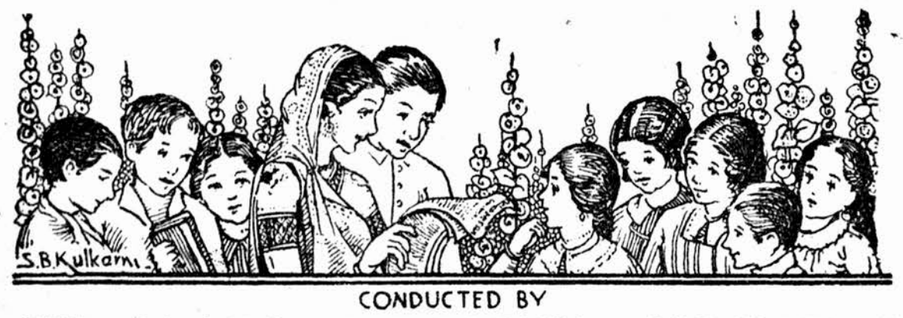
"Will you shut up?" roared the manager, turning his face towards Mohan, and then reverted hastily to the phone. "Hallo . . Hallo . . Hallo Dr. Patel". But there was no answer. Dr. Patel had broken the connection.

"You fool," shouted the infuriated manager. "Do you know that you have spoiled an important call. Leave the room at once. Hey. sepoy, show this man out," and poor Mohan was turned out. He had failed in his first attempt to find a job.

Disillusioned, dejected and friendless in the big city of Bombay, he started towards Apollo Bunder, the fashionable evening resort, for a little relaxation. On reaching there, he was bewildered to see the grandeur of the "Taj" and "Green's", the famous hotels, and the gaiety of the cream of Bombay society which had assembled there. From a short distance, he noticed that a group of persons had gathered around a tall slim figure. Out of curiosity he also went there, and upon enquiry came to know, that the object of attraction was Mr. Partap, the famous cinema star. Mohan knew Partap very well. He had seen some of his pictures. But he failed to understand why he was so much liked by the public, and why he was paid an exorbitant salary. His voice, he thought, was not at all good, and he had a personality which was far from being a striking one. He did not possess the necessary poise and elegance. Moreover, his acting was always stiff and wooden. But,

(Continued on Page 44)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We had a very jolly time Sunday before last. You see, our Home Group of the Balkan-ji-Bari had been telling us since long to go on an outing—but owing to some reason or the other, the idea had to be postponed.

At last we decided to go to Tithal, a village about two miles away from Bulsar. We caught the train at Dadar on Saturday night—and well, the children slept away, but we elders had to keep awake, for there was so much rush in the compartment.

We arrived at Bulsar on Sunday early morning at about 4-30. We had tea at the station, and then sat in the horse carriages to go to Tithal. These carriages give you a wonderful experience—you know, you have got to be very careful lest you fall down.

It was practically a full-moon-lit night and, as we passed though the narrow, bending streets—on both sides there were trees, small and big,—we felt as if we..were going on a pathway altogether different from our world's.

ON THE SEA-SHORE

It took us very little time to reach Tithal. Here the waves of sea in their beautiful tunes seemed to be welcoming us. At the top of a sandy hillock was a cottage—the abode of a Sadhu. We went up there and became his guests.

The children wanted to go out in the open, and enjoy games at the sea-beach—but it was pretty cold at that time, and they had to sit in blankets and beside the hearth-fire. However, they were on the look-out for the sunrise.

As soon as the morning dawned, children went to play. They threw away their champals and shoes in the cottage, and ran bare-footed on the sea-shore. Their shouts responded to the roaring of the sea: And in a short-time they became very friendly.

In the meantime, we began to make preparations for the breakfast. And when that was ready, we all took it. Then, we also went into the sea, and had a nice pleasant bath. This reminded me of the bath at Clifton, Karachi, where surely one enjoys bath much more than we did there.

Now the lunch was ready—a simple meal which everybody liked to his heart's content. Then we had rest. And again there was afternoon tea. Then followed talks with the Sadhu. In the evening, we went to the sea shore, all of us once more, for a stroll and some games.

THE VILLAGE SINGERS

Then followed the dinner. And after that, a party of the village singers came. Their songs were simple and sweet. Indeed they took me to the higher realms. This was the finest programme I enjoyed during the stay of my whole day at Tithal.

We in city require particular instrumental accompaniments for the music. Besides that we pay so much attention to the science of singing. These village-folk also

"A Hearty Laugh".
(Photo by Mir Mumtazali.)

had a harmonium, tablas and ghantis all right. But they never minded how they played, and they never cared how they sang. . . . . Exactly, therefore, perhaps they were more sweet and their songs were more charming.

It was now time to leave the cottage. There were the horse-carriages awaiting us outside. We reached the station in time to catch the train, which brought us back to Bombay in the early morning on Monday. We got down at Bandra, where we took a taxi to bring us at Khar. No doubt, we had a very happy week-end!

Probably you all too are in a mood now to go out on an excursion. Well, the Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to take children on an outing next Sunday, February 14th. The place and other details have not yet been fixed up to the time of my writing this letter to you. But, you can be sure, the programme will be a very nice one. Those interested may kindly call for the full information from the Secretary, whose address has been given elsewhere in this Corner.

FAIRY PRESENTS

(Sent by Sis. Malati Patwardhan.)

When fairies want a present,
As often-times they do,
To give their friends on birth-days
As I would do, or you,
They float upon a moonbeam
Across the starry sky,
And find the Moon Queen's palace
Whose home is up on high.
The Moon Queen then receives them
With royal courtesy,
And when she learns their message,
She gives them graciously
Some shining silver brooches
Shaped like crescent moons.

THE LAND OF THE NOBLES

(By Madame Sophia Wadia.)

Our wonderful country of India has many names. One of the most glorious and most inspiring is "Aryavarta", The Land of the Nobles. The name is as old as it is honourable, and its bearer has a long, eventful and magnificent history. In "Aryavarta" we find deeds of valour and chivalry performed by heroes; also deeds of devotion by gentle yet strong sacrifices. Sweet singers, virile philosophers, giant builders, kings who were true servants of the people, and the lowly who sustained with their patient performance of duty—all teach us nobility.

This does not mean, however, that every one was born nobie and remained noble, but simply that all had the opportunity to become noble. Thousands of years ago our forefathers were taught the Way of Life which made men and women noble, but whoever desired to become noble had to make the effort—and large numbers did make the effort. They practised virtue according to the wisdom they had learned and then their lives were full of beauty and grace.

Their minds could think noble thoughts, because they tried to bring to the mind many noble ideas. Their hearts were filled with noble feelings because they tried to feel kindly and unselfishly towards all. On their lips noble words took birth because they tried to read and repeat sacred texts and holy aphorisms. Their hands wrought noble deeds, because they trained their hands to remain clean and strong and supple, ever engaged in duty and in service.

Is our India still the Land of the Nobles? To-day also noble men, noble women, poets and songsters, philosophers and saints live in our midst, yet there are not sufficiently large numbers of them to entitle us truthfully to call our country—"Aryavarta".

But there is an awakening. Many, many people desire to become Noble, to make their country Noble. That is the first step. Without Right Desire there cannot be attainment. But to desire is one thing, to attain another. Desire is the starting point while attainment is the end—the reaching of the goal. Between these two there is effort, sustained and persevering effort. Right Effort must follow Right Desire. We all desire to become good and noble, but we do not always know how.

This magazine has hopes of bringing you lessons which will so impress you that you will grow into nobility. But do remember that one of the chief things about acquiring nobility is that each one has to make the effort for himself. I cannot make you noble, but I can make myself noble; you can by your self-effort become an Aryan, a Noble One. Of course you will need knowledge, and that knowledge is available. We still possess to-day that Way of the Noble Life which our great forefathers taught in those older days.

Now, one of the chief ways to gain correct knowledge quickly is to begin to ask questions. Let us learn the art of making enquiries. And you will learn that art if you learn to answer any question by putting another question in return. For example, if some grown-up person asks you. "What is your religion, my young friend?" do not answer: "Hinduism" or "Islam" or something else. You will be giving a false answer.

If we all get the habit of answering every question with an appropriate question we shall learn much more. When we ask a

The Excursion Party at Tithal

A Pleasant Dip in the Sea

Sheila with the Swami in his Cottage.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

question and listen to an answer we learn something. Similarly, when we answer a question we help someone. But when we question every question as well as every answer we learn much more and we learn quickly.

So when a grown-up person asks you, "What is your religion"? ask him, "What do you mean by religion, please?" Ask it gently though, lest the questioner get a shock! But ask it without any loss of your human dignity. If your questioner explains, "Religion means Dharma; what is your Dharma," ask again—"What do you mean by Dharma?" He will probably say, "I mean are you a Hindu or Muslim or what?" Ask again. "What do you mean by Hindu and what by Muslim?"

By now, your questioner is wondering whether you are ignorant or mischievous. But remember: you are neither—you only want to understand his question. People use words without understanding them. Our question method compels us to talk intelligently. These questions help us to seek the true meanings of words. To answer any question the question itself has to be first understood, and how can it be if even the words in which it is clothed are not grasped by us. or if the questioner is using some words in a different way from ourselves?

But what has all this to do with "Aryavarta" and ourselves becoming nobles in life and deeds?

It is because I want you to ask me yourself, and everyone questions about 'Aryavarta' and Aryans; and about how we ourselves, all of us, struggling adults and growing buds, can become truly noble so that soon we can call our Motherland 'Aryavarta' in its true sense, that I have said all this. Perhaps these questions may bring a new light, for indeed, learning and teaching are one process and we are all learning—learning how to become Noble, Aryans, and how to make our country 'Aryavarta', the Land of the Nobles.

(From "Pushpa"—Khar, Bombay.)

THE FOUR DEAF MEN
(By Bro. R. V. Kripalani.)

Once a deaf man lost his flock of sheep. He went in search of it. On the way he saw a man who was sleeping under the shade of a tree. He woke him up and asked, "Have you seen my sheep?"

By chance the new man was also deaf. He thought that the other had lost his way and was inquiring about it. So he pointed out a path. Thinking that he was shown the way by which his flock had gone, he decided to reward that man with a lame sheep.

Very fortunately he did find his sheep. So he went to the other with a lame one, and said, "This is your reward." The other man thought that he was accused of making the sheep lame and said, "I have not done so."

Presently a cavalier passed by, and they went to him to settle the dispute. They held his horse by reins and told him everything. But, the cavalier was also deaf! He thought that they were claiming the horse as theirs, and said, "It is mine."

At last they all went to the Kazi, (Judge). A few hours before that the Kazi had quarrelled with his wife and divorced her. When each one related his story, the Kazi who was also deaf thought that they had come from his wife to make amends. So he said, "Even if my wife brings diamonds and jewels to my house, I will not allow her to come in!"

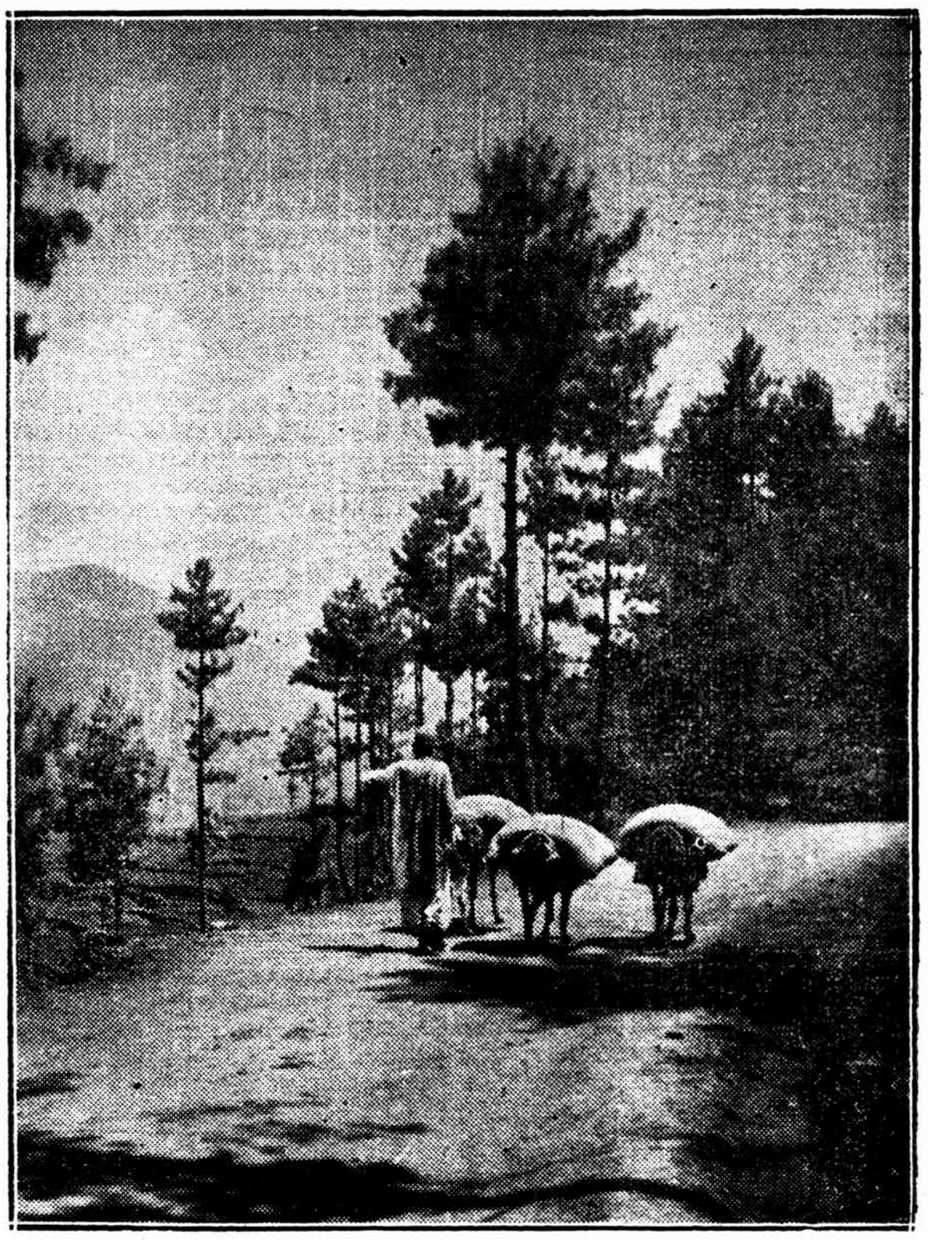
CHILDREN'S EXCURSION

It has been decided by Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association to take children on an excursion, next Sunday, February 14, 1937 for one day only.

The place and further particulars will be announced in the local dailies, as usual.

Children and parents interested may please write for full information, enclosing an addressed and stamped post card, to:—

M. J. PARMAR,
Secretary, Children's Association,
Sharda Mandir,
KHAR—BOMBAY 21.



...picture in colours decora... cover of "Pushpa"—The Children's Own Paper, February 1937. issue—Have you seen it?
(Photo by Asghar M. Quettawala).

TO MAKE YOU LAUGH.

(By Venkat Raman.)

Lost Again!—"Are you still looking for your lost six-pence?" asked the kind stranger.

"No, my brother found it," said the little girl sadly.

"Then what are you looking for?"

"My brother, sir!" replied the little girl.

* * * *

Over-coated.—"How many coats of paint are you going to put on our door?" asked Sammy Smart.

"Only two, my boy," replied the painter.

"Then I suppose if you gave it three it would be an overcoat?" said Sammy, with a smile.

"Yes, not to mention a 'waste coat!'" retorted the painter.

Hard Luck!—"Well, Tommy, and how did you like school to-day?" asked mother.

"Oh, it was all right," replied the new scholar, "but there was a man in front of the class who kept spoiling all our fun!"

* * * *

Safety First.—"Have you any windows broken, Mr. Jones?" asked Billy.

"I don't think so, little man," replied the gardener.

"Then please may I have my football?" said Billy. "It bounced over the wall into your garden!"

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

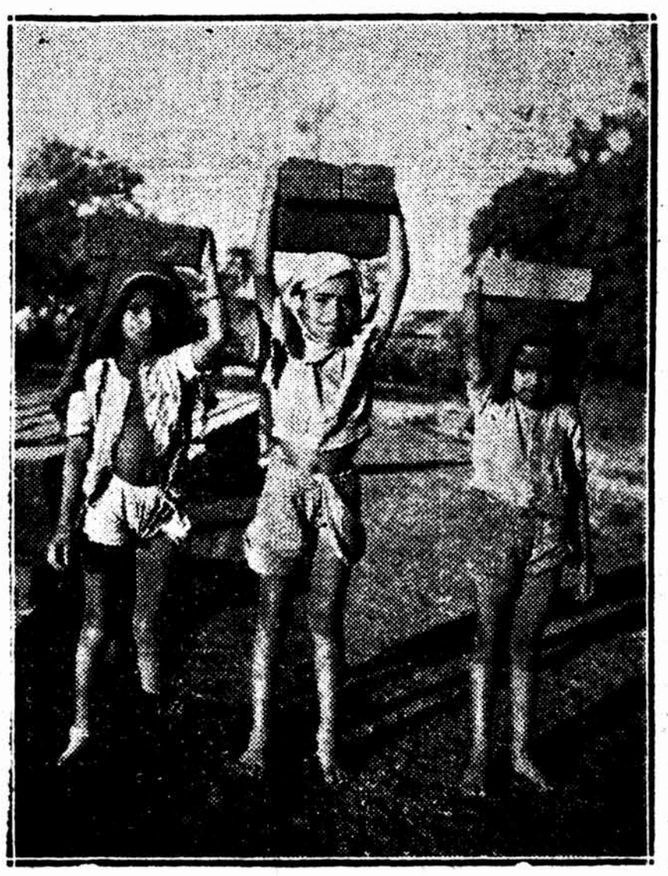
If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

OFFERING PRAYERS: Two little Parsi children caught by the camera while offering prayers to the sea at Chowpatty.
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).



HELPING HANDS: Poverty prevailing amongst the family of these poor children deprives them of the "happy days of innocent childhood".
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

The March Of Science

TEST TUBE RABBITS

Miracles Of Ectogenesis

When J. B. S. Haldane wrote his Daedallus and predicted that some day reproduction would be separated from love he still thought in terms of fathers and mothers. But Dr. Gregory Pincus of Harvard told the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology last Spring that fathers may prove to be unnecessary—at least so far as rabbits are concerned.

Pincus put a rabbit ovum into a test-tube and fertilized it with nothing but a solution of salt. The ovum developed into an embryo which was then transplanted to a female rabbit. At the end of a week the rabbit was killed to study the course of the embryo. Equally successful was another experiment in which the ovum was subjected merely to high temperature.

The social possibilities of ectogenesis (professorial name for bringing creatures into the world without fathers) are immense, But there are drawbacks. All mammals produced by activating ova by salt or heat are females. The sex-determining "Y-chromosome" is lacking. For that is supplied by the male.

HEAVIEST STAR

After studying hundreds of photographs in the Harvard collection Dr. Sergei I. Gaposchkin announced the discovery of the heaviest star. It is a double eclipser, seventy times heavier than the sun. Its diameter is 4,200 times the earth's. Its name? Twenty-six Cannis Major.

This heavyweight champion is no new body. Astronomers have known about it for centuries. But no one had ever cast it into the scales and weighed it before.

CLAIMS TO MAKE "GOLD"

A Tokyo report says:—

Professor Tsutomo Kase, of the Imperial University at Sendai, claims to have succeeded in manufacturing imitation 'gold' at one-thousandth the price of real gold.

He says it is just as beautiful and useful as the genuine metal.

The professor also claims the invention of a new alloy of copper and aluminium. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has made cuff-buttons, spoons, forks and buckles of the new alloy as an experiment.

RIDDLE OF COSMIC RAYS

THEY TAKE 1000 MILLION YEARS TO REACH EARTH

About two years ago Dr. I. A. Getting and Professor A. H. Compton stated that if the solar system and hence the earth is moving toward the star Deneb in the constellation Cygnus, as astronomers maintain, the cosmic rays ought to prove it. In other words, just as more rain strikes the front than the back of a speeding locomotive, so more cosmic rays ought to strike the front than the back of the speeding earth.

On the strength of his own experiments and of observations made by Professor Victor Hess at Innsbruck, Austria, by B. F. J. Schonland and by B. Delatizky and J. P. Gaskell at Cape Town, South Africa, Professor Compton was able to verify the rotation of the galaxy.

It is now probable that the cosmic rays must be almost wholly electrified particles; for if they were neutral rays, such as photons (light) or neutrons, the observed effect would be much greater. Lastly, it follows that the cosmic rays must originate far beyond our galaxy; for it is the relative motion between the earth and the source that must give rise to the effect observe. That source is so far off that it takes the cosmic rays 1,000 million years to reach the earth.

SCIENTIST THINKS HE HAS SEEN THOUGHT WAVES

New discoveries about the aura, or emanation which surrounds the human body, were disclosed to the "News Chronicle" recently, by the scientist who is carrying on the work of the late Dr. Kilner, of St. Thomas's Hospital, pioneer explorer of the aura

Kilner sensitised his eyes with dicyanin, which enabled him after patient experiment to observe with the naked eye the actual "waves" of the aura.

A new sensitizer has been discovered by the present investigator which enables him to see waves of 300 millionths of a millimetre, nearly a third shorter than those visible to Kilner.

WILL HELP DOCTORS.

This is the same wave-length as that of the shortest rays that reach the earth from the sun.

The investigator believes he has actually seen the waves of thought.

"I have been able to verify Kilner's results, and to discover an ultra outer aura—something quite distinctive from the inner, outer and extra-outer auras described by Kilner," he stated.

Its significance is that it may be the emanation from the brain.

"When I have fully established its existence and qualities," he declared, "I shall have brought transmission of thought from a possibility to a scientific probability."

He is convinced that the aura is of first importance to medical men in the diagnosis of disease.

READERS' AID.

The first announcement of these researches was made in the "News Chronicle" a year and a half ago. The scientist was then on the verge of destitution.

Help from "News Chronicle" readers and from other scientists has enabled him to complete his present investigation, the result of which he expects to publish this year.

In continuing his experiments he hopes to be able to use quartz for his lenses, because it transmits short waves more efficiently than glass.

But for the present he finds the cost of quartz prohibitive.

SPACE RESEARCH—A NEW SCIENCE

A new society has been formed in Berlin for the purpose of gathering together a number of different faculties already represented at the German universities such as geography, town planning, agriculture and geology, in one common practical aim. The new science is defined as being the study, from angle, of a certain area of territory given over to a specific purpose. Apart from straight forward considerations such as the geographical and geological a number of other points will receive consideration such as the flight from country to town. the cultivation of waste ground, the question of transport and traffic, of land settlements, exploitation of natural resources, water supplies, etc. The final aim is to "plan" the land to give the best possible satisfaction in every respect.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE?

Recent Speculations Among Scientists

In 1780, Galvani made frogs' legs twitch by bringing them into contact with two dissimilar metals. Whereupon he concluded that life and electricity are one and the same. After Volta produced electricity in his famous "pile" without frogs' legs Galvani was thoroughly discredited. But the belief in a relationship between electricity and life has gained ground. In 1936 new evidence accumulated.

Dr. Herbert H. Jaspar and H. L. Andrews (Brown) found that rhythmic electric impulses come from the brain and make it possible to locate defective areas. More electric brain waves come from babies a few months old than from 12-year olds, reported Dr. Donald B. Lindsley (Western Reserve). Drs. Carmichael, Bridgman (Rochester) and Jaspar (Brown) detected brain waves in embryo guinea pigs twelve days before birth. The brains of identical twins show identical electrical patterns. Drs. Hallowell Davis and Pauline Davis (Harvard) found. It is possible to distinguish one person from another merely by electric brain waves, according to Drs. Lee E. Travis and Abraham Gottlober (State University of Iowa). Drs. E. Newton Harvey (Princeton), Alfred L. Loomis and Garret Hobart reported that the electric voltage of the brain is not the same in hypnosis as in waking life. Similar results with sedatives were announced by Dr. W. G. Lennox and Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Gibbs (Harvard)

Especially interesting is the new technique developd at Yale by Dr Harold S. Burr, Dr. Cecil T. Lane and Dr. Leslie F. Nims for studying life processes electrically. Their instrument was designed to test the validity of a philosophic theory that life is an electrodynamic phenomenon. Direct electric currents may be associated with electrodynamical fields, is the underlying supposition. The fields might thus explain living processes. A new instrument was necessary which would measure electricity directly in an organism instead of drawing it from the organism.

Every living thing so far explored generates electricity, it turns out. Even the advent of cancer in the mammary gland of mice has been detected. Studies of the developing nervous systems of salamanders and chicks have led to the discovery of electrical patterns associated with growth and differentiation. Says Professor Burr: "It may be necessary to conclude that a crucial element in the design of living things has been discovered."

EINSTEIN'S NEW DISCOVERY

From a mass of equations and to prove further his relativity theory, Professor Albert Einstein, exiled German scientist, has produced a new wave, the Gravitational.

The Gravitational is not much good to any one on this earth.

It abounds in the cosmos, and pulls planets and comets out of their courses.

In ordinary language, Einstein's discovery proves that massive bodies like the earth set up disturbances which are propagated as waves, Gravitationals.

These move with the speed of light, about 186,000 miles a second.

Einstein believes there is nothing sensational to be discovered about his new waves.

In fact, he only discovered them to please astronomers and as proof of his relativity theory.

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With the co-operation of Steamship and Railway Companies, we offer to a LIMITED Number of BONAFIDE college students the following REMARKABLY cheap quotations:

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AND
INSURANCE
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A Page For Women

WOMEN'S MOVE TO END WAR

Million Signatures On Peace Petition

Buenos Aires.—Women representatives of the People's Mandate to End War have presented a peace petition, which bore 1,000,000 signatures, to the chairman of the inter-American peace conference.

The lists of names covered a great table in Anchorena Palace to the height of a foot when Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas, chairman of the conference, received them at a formal ceremony attended by chiefs of the peace parley delegations.

Miss Mabel Vernon, a member of the United States group representing the Peace Mandate organisation, said the petition had three principal recommendations:

1. That the world end its armaments race. 2. That world peace machinery be strengthened. 3. That economic interchange be intensified to fortify peace.

Saavedra Lamas told the women the conference was "raising a great edifice for peace in the world" and that women pacifists were aiding "with their labors in building this edifice."

RUSSIA'S WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Women constitute one-third of Russia's working population, the Press reveals. Twenty-six per cent. of the workers in the metallurgical industry and 25 per cent. of those employed in the coal industry are women.

"Pravda" points out the significance of the fact that, in the event of War, Russian women will run the country's industry while the men fight.

KESARI'S
THREE GEMS
LODHRA
Uterine Tonic
CURES: Painful, irregular, excessive and scanty menstruation; Whites, Sterility, Hysteria, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Constipation, Cough, Asthma, Head-ache, Back-ache, etc.
AMRITA
Blood Purifier & Tonic
CURES: Anaemia, Indigestion, Constipation, Brain-fag, Debility, Palpitation, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of memory, Sexual Debility, Dimness of vision, Dizzy head, Venereal and Skin diseases, etc.
ARKA
Ideal Fever Cure
CURES: All kinds of fevers including Influenza, Typhoid, Malaria, etc. Also cures enlargement of Spleen and Liver.
Ask for literature
KESARI KUTEERAM
EGMORE, MADRAS.

CAREERS FOR WOMEN

Teaching ... Nursing And Medical Work ... Stenography ... "Saleswomanship

(By: P. N. MOHILE)

Much as many of our men-folk may dislike it, the woman earning for herself has come to stay in modern life. No doubt old-fashioned men may condemn it, and old-fashioned women call it a sacrilege—even the most enlightened modern opinion still entertains suspicion as to its being the best solution of what is called the problem of the "independence of womanhood". Still the fact pleasant or otherwise is there—and the number of women going in for jobs for themselves is daily increasing and it is, therefore, both interesting and worth-while to examine the prospects of the different kinds of careers and see if we cannot arrive at some practical compromise of the ideal.

Much depends upon the temperament of the woman who proposes to earn for herself, her education and her environment. Nevertheless a knowledge of the "facts of the situation" decidedly helps her to choose intelligently for herself. It is with this purpose that this article is written, namely to help intelligent sisters of ours to judge for themselves the merits and demerits of the different careers for women. This article too is not meant to be exhaustive and I have no doubt the Editor too would welcome more suggestions regarding new careers for women.

TEACHING AS A CAREER

This is the first career that an educated woman is naturally attracted to as it gives scope to her education, enables her to work in refined surroundings, provides regular hours of work, and often a decent livelihood. The demand for women-teachers and tutors amongst the higher classes is now-a-days increasing and an educated woman with a taste for teaching has good possibilities in this line. The modern generation too as a whole is determined upon an advance in female education. That means more jobs for women teachers. There of course, is the other side of the picture. It is no profession for the "shy, retiring" type of woman. Then there is the physical strain involved—especially on the chest and throat. Naturally it is no profession for the delicate type of women. But for the modern, pushing type given the natural bent in that direction, I think it is one of the best lines for women. For women are especially successful in teaching little children and if they concentrate on this field I think they could render very valuable service to our society in this vital field. A training-course in the Montessori System would be a good start for such a career.

Then there is the field of teaching women themselves. Apart from tuition in regular schools and colleges I suggest that educated women can do well to start adult women's education classes. There is a very wide field for this type of service especially in cities and big towns. Young men with modern views come and settle in big towns and cities for their livelihood. Their wives and families follow them. But while the men-folk of the modern generation have assimilated many of the modern methods of life their women-folk have not as a rule done so. Many of the women thus coming very often from villages cannot even decently read and write--much to the secret dissatisfaction of their husbands. Adult education classes on modern lines like the present "Wifes Colleges" in America would meet this need nicely and provide many of our educated sisters with just the sort of work they would like and do well and also a work which would not pay them badly.

NURSING AND HOSPITAL WORK

Here again is a field which a woman can claim as her own. For a woman is a born nurse and her service of the sick and ailing is a nature-given privilege to her. A little previous training is undoubtedly necessary—but the rest comes naturally. With higher qualifications there is the field of women-doctors and mid-wifery and this too is really a special field for women. This profession especially nursing provides a good occupation for the shy, retiring type of woman who likes quiet, unostentatious work This, too, is a growing profession as the need for good and well-trained lady-doctors who are really doing some service to the society is growing day by day. Here also there is the other side. The pay is often very moderate—and the hours far from regular. And yet with all its disadvantages it seems to fulfil some of the maternal instincts natural in a woman so much so that they work hard night and day even for a scanty pay.

Everything considered nursing is undoubtedly a profession that gives the best expression to the really womanly qualities of a woman.

STENOTYPING AND OTHER OFFICE-JOBS

Steno-typing, mechanical ledger-keeping, card-index filing and the like are the modern developments

(Continued on page 43)

FRENCH WOMEN DEMAND FRANCHISE

Have No Vote, Few Rights

Feminists have launched a campaign to free the French married woman from the restrictions imposed on her by French law.

French women in general have no vote and the French married woman has practically no legal rights whatsoever. Her signature is not valid on any legal document. Without her husband's authorization she cannot run a business, rent an apartment, have a bank account, get a passport or take out insurance on her life.

A married actress, for example must have her husband's authorization before she makes any engagement. He can, if he chooses, forbid her appearance in a particular scene which he does not like. Evidence of a wife's unfaithfulness is a legal ground for divorce but the wife can obtain a divorce against her husband's wishes only if it can be proved that he committed adultery in their own home.

Madame Kraemer Black, French lawyer and one of the leaders in the campaign for legal rights for married women, said that "children and idots have more legal rights under English law than sane married French women under French law."

Among the examples which feminists use in their campaign for rights for women is the following: A wife whose husband had left her for another woman was working to support herself when she was permanently incapacitated in a street car accident. She obtained her husband's signature to sue the street car company.

The court awarded her a life annuity as compensation for her injuries, but she lives in a public institution because the annuity (quite legally) is paid to her husband and he (quite legally) spends it all himself.

THE VALUE OF A HUSBAND

An Actuarial Verdict

What is a husband worth? A Sydney jury has just assessed him at £1,167-16s., and has awarded his widow an extra £20 for a headstone, as the result of an action for damages against a shipping company for negligence. The action was brought by Catherina Hyland, the widow, following the death of her husband while working as a wharf labourer on one of the company's ships. Actuarial evidence was given, says "Austral News" that on the basis that the husband was 39 years old and the wife 38, and assuming that the working life of a man ended at 65 (with the possibility of his death and his wife's remarriage) the value of the husband to the wife would be £605 for each £1 of earning received by the wife.—(I.R.I.B.).

MARRIED HIS SISTER'S DAUGHTER

Mr. H. B. Vaisey, K.C., Chancellor of the Diocese, revealed at the Carlisle Consistory Court that a man in the diocese had married a daughter of his sister.

"Such a marriage," said Mr. Vaisey, "is an absolute nullity. Although the State now allows marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the idea that the State recognises as marriage a union between any man and any woman is a complete delusion."

My secret for quick skin cleansing

..Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cleansing Oil

Here is the answer to women who have always hoped for a liquid skin cleanser that would quickly and completely remove dust, dirt and make-up. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cleansing Oil penetrates deeply into the pores, and dirt and stale make-up vanish instantly. It leaves your skin soft, smooth and immaculately clean. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cleansing Oil is especially convenient when traveling or when you wish to refresh your skin in a hurry. Try this modern way of keeping your skin beautiful.

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Toward Better Health

Nutritive Value Of Skimmed Milk As Diet

School Hostel Experiment Shows Remarkable Results

Some interesting experiments on the effect of adding skimmed milk to the diet of South Indian children are reported from the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, under the Indian Research Fund Association. A mission boarding school, containing 122 boys the majority of whom were between the ages 11 and 15, was chosen as the venue of an investigation. The diet supplied in this hostel was fairly typical of diets consumed in many parts of India. It was based on rice and millet and contained very small quantities of vegetables and no milk.

The school was divided into two groups by random selection. One group received the ordinary hostel diet supplemented by 1.0 oz. of Newzealand skimmed milk powder, given daily in liquid form as 8.0 ozs. of reconstituted skimmed milk. The other group consumed the hostel diet alone with a little additional millet, so that total food intake (calories) was roughly similar in both groups.

The skimmed milk was given for 14 weeks. The boys were weighed and measured at the beginning and end of this period. The average increase in weight in the milk fed group was 4.7 lbs., as compared with 2.1 lbs. in the group not receiving milk. Average increase in height in the former group was 0.61 inches as compared with 0.35 inches in the latter.

The groups were now reversed, the boys not previously receiving milk being supplied with 1.0 oz. of powder daily, while the earlier 'milk' group went without milk. This second experiment lasted for 10 weeks, a somewhat shorter period than that covered by the first experiment. Average weight and height increments in the milk fed group were 3.07 lbs. and 0.69 inches respectively; in the 'non-milk' group 1.10 lbs. and 0.43 inches. The hostel diet remained the same throughout the two periods of the experiment; the addition of skimmed milk was the only variable.

In other children's hostels similar height and weight increments were observed as the result of giving skimmed milk. The consumption of milk improved the general condition, health and appearance of the children, and reduced the frequency of minor ailments.

DEFICIENCY SHOULD BE MADE UP

These experiments show clearly that average Indian diets are deficient in elements contained by skimmed milk, and that the addition of skimmed milk would greatly enhance the nutritive value of such diets. Skimmed milk is considerably cheaper than whole milk, and attention should be given to increasing the production and consumption of skimmed milk in India. Unless supplemented by some source of vitamin A such as cod liver oil, skimmed milk is not suited to form the sole food of infants, but it can, with great advantage to health and development, be included in the diet of older children.

The addition of soya bean to the diet of South Indian children did not have the same advantageous effect as the addition of skimmed milk. In fact, no acceleration in growth or improvement in health was observed when soya bean was given regularly over a period of 4 months.

COLD TEA IS BEST FOR BURNS

Strongly brewed cold tea and not oil is the best thing to apply to body burns, according to Dr. Whitelock, house surgeon at Chester Royal Infirmary, at an inquest at Chester.

"If oil is applied," he said, "it would have to be cleaned off before treatment could be given in hospital. Tea contains a high percentage of tannic acid. Oil at one time was used to keep air from burns, but I believe the modern tendency is to revert to tannic acid."

DOCTOR TO PAY £800 FOR MISTAKE

Damages amounting to £800 with costs were awarded against a doctor whose mistake when giving an injection caused paralysis of the median nerve in the patient's arm.

Mr. Justice Finlay, giving his reserved judgment in the King's Bench Division against Dr. James Ian Alexander Jamieson, house surgeon at Manchester Royal Infirmary, said the doctor had made a mistake, but he hoped the unfortunate incident, would not interfere with a career of much promise.

Dr. Jamieson was sued at Manchester Civil Assize by Mr. Thomas Henry Lord, of Bacup, who alleged negligence. This was denied.

It was stated that at the end of February, 1935, Mr. Lord went to the Infirmary for an X-ray examination. It was necessary to inject into the blood-stream near the left elbow a substance known as uroselectan.

Mr. Justice Finlay said there was a leakage of the uroselectan which led to it affecting the median nerve.

(The median nerve passes down the middle of the arm.)

Turkish police have unearthed what they describe as a "great Communist plot" in Istanbul.

There have been many arrests, and the well-known Turkish poet, Nazim Hikmet, who has strong Communist tendencies, is under strict police surveillance

COMING —

as soon as I've had my 'OVALTINE'

CHILDREN never need urging to drink their regular cup of 'Ovaltine.' They love its delicious flavour and their eagerness to enjoy this richly nutritious beverage is a joy to parents who know the wonderful value of 'Ovaltine' in building up strong, healthy little bodies and alert minds.

In this country, children suffer the disadvantages of an extreme climate and lack of really nutritious food. This is a double handicap because adequate and correct nourishment is essential to growing children at all times, and vital to their health when constantly living under the strain of drastic weather conditions.

'Ovaltine' provides complete and perfect food for growing children under all conditions. Prepared from Nature's richest tonic foods, 'Ovaltine' combines the vitalizing and energy-giving properties of ripe barley malt and creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. It supplies all the vital nourishment required to maintain health, strength and energy.

Beware of imitations which may look like 'Ovaltine' but lack its supreme nourishing qualities. Unlike imitations, 'Ovaltine' does not contain any cheap ingredients, such as household sugar. This is merely added to give bulk and to lower manufacturing cost. Remember, there is only One 'Ovaltine' — there is nothing 'just as good.'

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James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta; also at Bombay and Madras.

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IS THE BEGINNING OF THE DREADFUL DISEASE
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THE SAFEST, SUREST, QUICKEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL REMEDY USED ALL OVER THE WORLD TO CURE THIS TROUBLE IS ONLY
SIROLIN
"ROCHE"
MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

In The World Of Bridge

PLAYING FOR AN OVER-TRICK

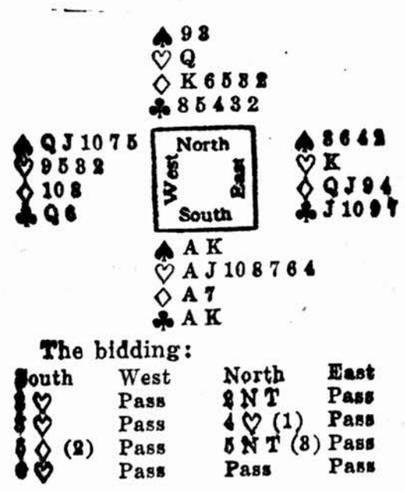
By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher", says Ely Culbertson.

At rubber bridge the good player takes every possible precaution to make his contract and does not concern himself much with overtricks. But in tournament bridge the case is vastly different. Tournaments are so arranged that the same deals are played at every table. The good player therefore realizes that he has to try to do better than other players who hold the same cards. Making as little as one trick over the contract often means the difference between a very good score and a poor one. A typical example is the hand below, taken from a recent tournament.

South, dealer.

Neither side vulnerable.



The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	Pass	2 N T	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	4 ♡ (1)	Pass
4 ◇ (2)	Pass	5 N T (3)	Pass
6 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

(1) North was unwilling to bid either of the shabby minor suits, and notrump was not particularly attractive with his unbalanced distribution. But four diamonds would have been the correct bid at this point.

(2) Asking bid.

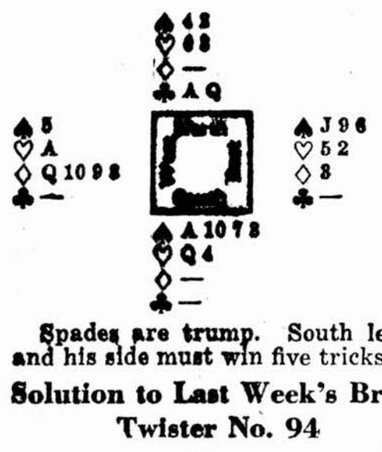
(3) Showing the King of diamonds.

West opened the Queen of spades, South winning with the King. The chance of gaining by leading the Queen of hearts from dummy seemed ther remote to declarer, so he laid down the Ace of hearts hoping to clear trumps quickly. When East dropped the King, South quickly, but nonchalantly, continued with the six of hearts.

West played low, and declarer drew the rest of the trumps and rattled off thirteen tricks.

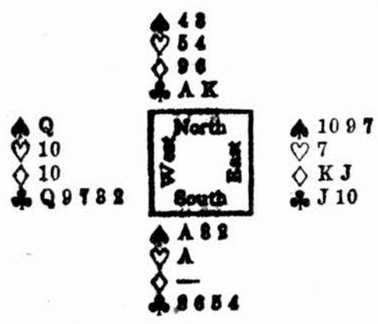
West's reason for his play was that he thought his partner had started with the doubleton King Jack and had false-carded to deceive declarer. There was a great deal of point to this observation and West was correct in playing for the only combination of cards which could defeat the slam. But South was to be congratulated for making his play for an overtrick persuasive enough while at the same time running not the slightest risk of losing his slam contract.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 95



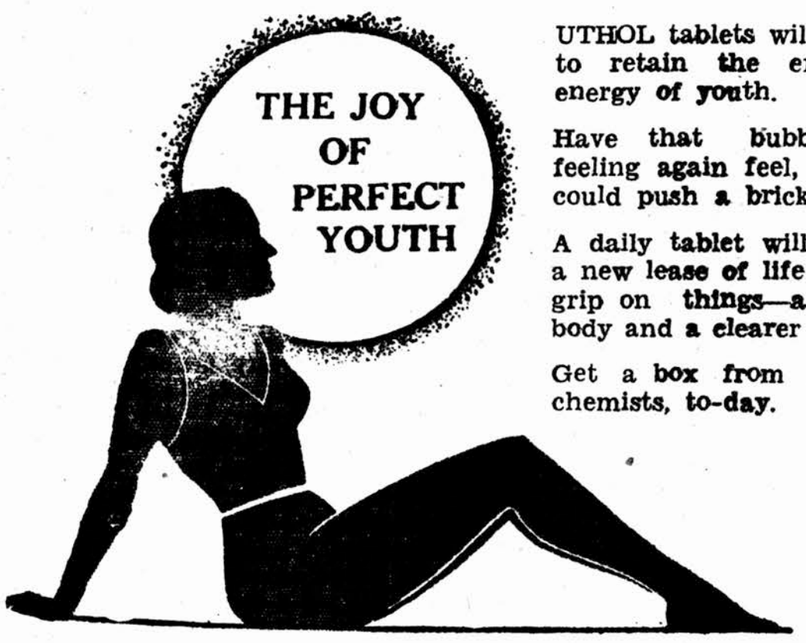
Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win five tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 94



Hearts are trumps. South leads and his side must win six tricks.

South leads a low club to the King and ruffs a diamond with the Ace. South then leads a low spade, and West wins with the Queen. West returns a club, dummy winning with the Ace. Dummy returns a heart, which West must win and the return lead is trumped by dummy, squeezing East in spades and diamonds. If West takes the ten of hearts immediately after winning with the Queen of spades, North will take the club return with the Ace and lead the five of hearts. East is squeezed, as before.



UTHOL tablets will help you to retain the effervescent energy of youth.

Have that bubbling—ever feeling again feel, as if you could push a brick wall.

A daily tablet will give you a new lease of life; a firmer grip on things—a healthier body and a clearer mind.

Get a box from any good chemists, to-day.

UTHOL tablets kill all which tries to kil' the energy of youth.

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NEW TESTAMENT AS "FOUNT OF HERESIES"

Oddities Of Censorships Of Other Days

The days when the censorship of the printing press was a normal instrument of statecraft are recalled by an exhibition of censored books which the Bodleian has opened to the public.

In the days of Henry VIII Tindale's translation of the New Testament was prohibited as the fount of heresies, and it was in this reign, in 1538, that the first regular censorship of the English press was established by Proclamation. It was tightened up considerably by a decree of the Star Chamber in 1586.

Ferocity marked the carrying out of every sentence under the censorship code. The author of the earliest book here exhibited, the "Historie of Italie" (1549), was hanged and quartered for his injudicious remarks about the Italian clergy, which gave offence to Queen Mary. Elizabeth was almost as ruthless. There is exhibited her Proclamation against John Stubbs's "Discoverie of a Gaping Gulf" (1579) with a copy of the book itself, which contained a bitter attack on the proposed marriage between the Queen and the Duke of Anjou. Stubb's punishment was to have his right hand cut off; and, says the historian, having lost his right hand he immediately, with memorable courtesy, raised his hat with his left hand and cried "God save the Queen."

A PRINTER WHO ESCAPED.

Here too are the first and the last of the famous Marprelate tracts (1588-9), mostly printed by another remarkable man, Robert Waldegrave, who escaped punishment and to the end of his days was the King's Printer in Scotland.

Even when morals were the ostensible reason for censorship there was generally suspicion of ridicule or sedition. Thus Sir John Harrington's "A New Discourse on a Stale Subject" (1596), which discussed in a Rabelaisian setting his invention of the water-closet; but the real offence is believed to have been not its grossness but a suspicion of ridicule against Leicester. Another book exhibited in this section is Marston's "Metamorphosis of Pigmalion's Image" (1598).

There are rumblings of the Civil War as early as 1607 in Cowell's "Interpreter," containing definitions of law. The author was a dull dog, but he went too far for the taste of James in defining King, Parliament, and prerogative.

RALEIGH'S "HISTORY."

Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World" (1614) was called in on the ground that it was "too saucy in censuring princes." and here too is Leighton's "Sion's Plea against the Prelacie" (1628), for which the author was branded in the face, lost both his ears, and had his nostrils slit. Alongside is Prynne's "Histrio Mastix" (1633), written against stage plays and containing some of its shrewdest bits in its index.

Milton's "Areopagitica for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing" (1644) is represented by the copy which Milton gave to the Bodleian. —"Manchester Guardian."

CAREERS FOR WOMEN

(Continued From Page 41)

which require definite previous training. Steno-typing especially provides some very good oppurtunities. Lady-steno-typists are the growing fashion in modern offices and the salaries are usually not bad. The work, too, is not so uncongenial, and since the lady-typists do not mix generally with the other staff, much of the confidential work is deliberately entrusted to them. Thus they often rise to the positions of confidential personal assistants to their employers. Considering the pros and cons this profession of steno-typing as a career for women certainly deserves serious consideration at the hands of the pushing type of woman who can look well after herself. Miss Mina Gupte who recently wrote an article in these columns pointing out the possibilities of this profession for Hindu Women deserves thanks for this piece of clear thinking and writing. Women clerks do not, it seems, fare so well. In a crowded field of clerkship the lot of a woman-clerk is, I know from practical observation, far from enviable. It should be the last choice of any intelligent woman.

"SALESWOMANSHIP"

To every intelligent woman, who is not afraid to mix with people and can talk reasonably well I strongly recommend this profession as something worth-while. A woman is the major purchaser in most homes and a woman-salesman has a direct approach to her in all cases—an approach which our social manners and customs deny to male salesman. Here is a fine opportunity for women of India In the selling business you are your own master, you undertake to sell the thing that you like best and can sell best. It does not matter whether you undertake to sell the ordinary household 'Masala' or to sell houses. A woman has this advantage [illegible] immediately gains a courteous hearing where a man salesman would be told to pack off. And a woman being a born buyer and bargain-finder becomes easily a best-seller and bargains supplier. Many women are to-day doing this unostentatiously and making good money at it Firms are but too glad to have women salesmen. They go out of their way to encourage them.

Then again there is the advantage from the family point of view. A woman salesman can choose her hours of work. She thus can satisfy the demands of a home and yet add to her income by selling. And there are to-day many lines which can be taken up for spare-time selling. Thus even a busy mother can spare an hour at noon to sell something useful. Yes, I think everything considered selling is to-day the best opportunity for a woman who is not afraid of some intelligent hard work. And the returns are quite satisfactory—and often a permanent business of your own can be built up this way.

RHEUMATISM

This famous 88 years old remedy gives such wonderful relief from pain that the proprietors of Eade's Pills rely entirely on SUCCESS for their profits. No matter how badly you have been suffering from rheumatism, rheumatic gout, gout, sciatica, or lumbago! Eade's Pills contain nothing but pure vegetable remedies. Get the habit of taking an Eade's Pill every week-end.. They are the finest regular medicine you can take to keep you fit

EADE'S PILLS

FROM ALL CHEMISTS.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Stockist: P M. ZAVERI & Co., Princess Street.

Lepro[illegible] Leucoderma

Whatever extensive and nowever long standing cured absolutely in four weeks Success guaranteed. Particulars on request KAMALA WORKS (B C.) PANCHPOTA (Bengal.)

MYSTERY IN FREAK MATHEMATICS

MATHEMATICS is an exact science in which figures do not lie, according to an old adage. They can, however, be made to do some amazing things.

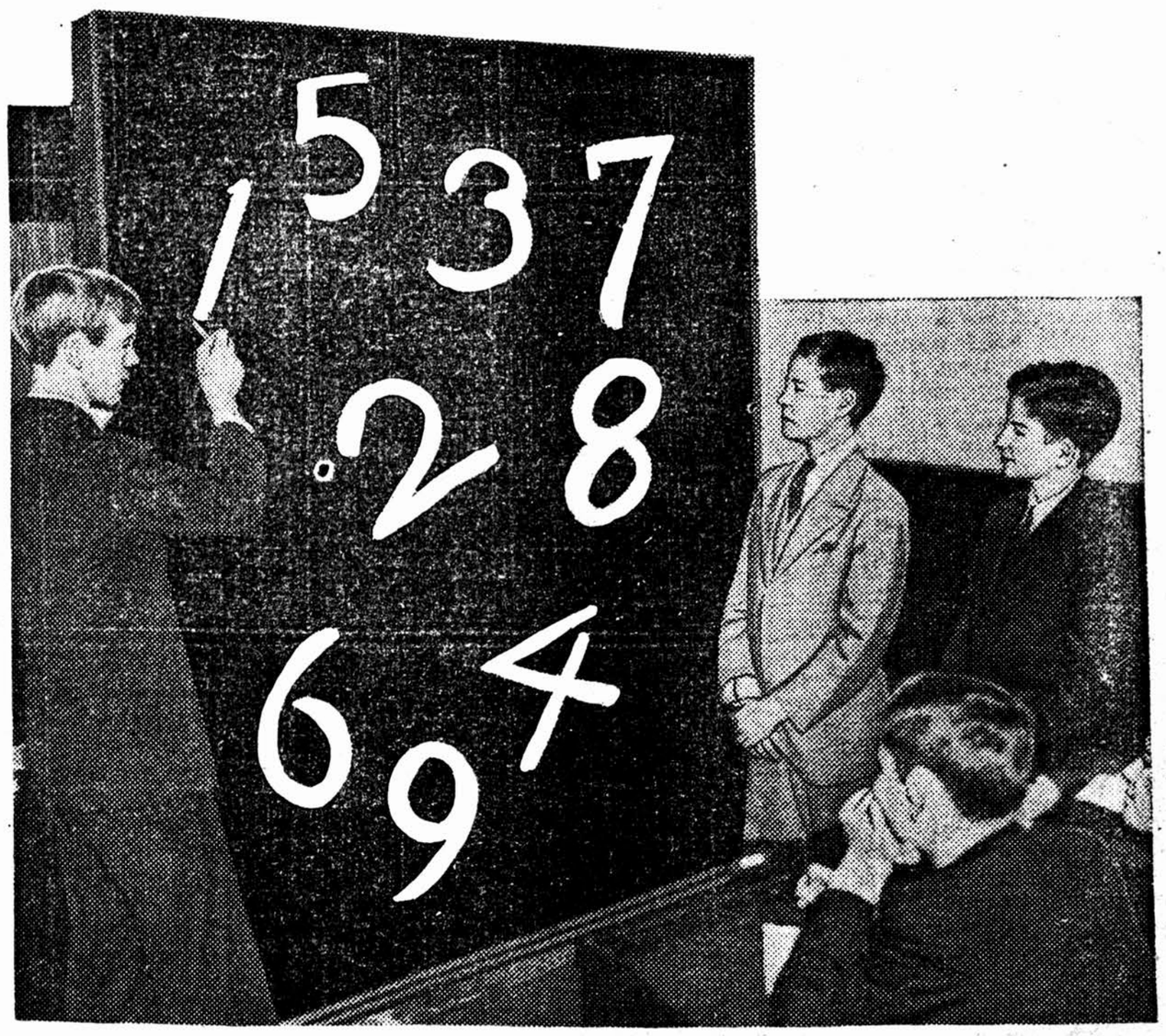
Puzzle Pete, a youthful mathematical wizard, is showing some of his friends a few examples of mysterious arithmetic with certain of the numbers which he has written on the blackboard.

In one example Pete selects two of the digits to form two numbers of two digits each. In one position the difference between the two numbers is three. In another position the difference between the same two numbers is 30.

What two digits are used in forming the numbers?

In another instance Pete uses two of the digits to form two different numbers, the smaller number being 27 less than the greater. By changing the position of the two digits the smaller number is made equal to the larger one. What two digits did Pete use in doing this?

(For solution see page 48)



"THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL"

(Continued from Page 37)

Mohan knew very well that in spite of these shortcomings, Partap was considered to be a first-rate star, and had a tremendous popularity among the movie-fans. This gave the ex-clerk an idea and an impetus to try his luck in pictures and become an actor.

So, on the next day, he paid a little more attention to his toilet and dress, and started towards Dadar, the centre of the Cinema studios in Bombay. To his ill-luck, he saw the hateful sign of "No Vacancy," hung on the gates of the very first studio he came across. He didn't think it worthwhile to try there, and so he proceeded towards another. Here he managed to see the boss when the latter was about to leave the studio.

"I would be obliged, sir, if you could take me as an actor in your concern. I have a great liking for the screen, and I know a little singing too."

"I am sorry. I am already full. I don't need any new hand", returned the proprietor.

"But be kind enough to take my test at least. Perhaps you may like me."

"Oh, no, no, it is impossible. We are very busy these days. Excuse me, I have got an important appointment," and he jumped in to his car and drove away.

* * * *

Mohan, in spite of his previous disappointments, dared to go to one more film company to get a break, but he received harsh words and rebukes from the fierce-looking Pathan posted at the gate who, in spite of Mohan's pleadings, refused to listen to anything. That was too much for the poor film-aspirant. He became so much broken-hearted, that he could not even think of visiting any other studio. So, he returned to his place to take the much-needed rest; but on entering his room, he was shocked to notice, that his suit-case, containing clothes, money, and some other petty things, was missing. The bedding was also not there. He at once reported the matter to the authorities of the "dharamshala," but they, instead of sympathising with him, and giving him the necessary help, accused him of being a liar and a scoundrel. They disbelieved that Mohan's things had been stolen from his room, and charged him with defaming the reputation of such a worthy place. He was asked to leave the inn at once, and upon his further defending his cause, he was turned out by force by the psuedo-religious people to join the vast army of the derelicts of human society. He resembled those dead creatures, which are washed ashore by the mighty waves of the sea which refuse to shelter them when they become lifeless.

All that poor Mohan had in this world now, was a few copper coins in his pocket, and the pair of clothes that he was putting on. He couldn't possibly think of asking for any further financial help from home, and so he had to be content with his miserable condition. Feeling hungry in the evening, he went into a cheap restaurant, and ordered a plate of rice and some vegetables. But, he suddenly counted his coppers, called back the boy, and asked him to bring rice only. The reason was, that under the fit of the gnawing hunger, he had forgotten that he didn't possess enough money to buy the things he had ordered. So, he ate his tasteless, paltry dish, gave his last coppers in payment for that, and came out with his stomach as empty as ever.

Meanwhile, the night had fallen. Mohan sought a verandah to lie on, spread some papers on the floor, and covering himself with a few more, lay down along with other homeless people, hoping to forget his misery for a few hours. But to his ill-luck, he was mercilessly dragged out from the verandah by two vagabond beggars, who asserted that the place which he was occupying was their's. So, Mohan had to spend that night under the stars, watching with anguish the majestic bungalows which surrounded him on all sides. Having been mercilessly persecuted by the iron hand of destiny, and having been unable to find for one passing moment that elusive mistress,—happiness, he seemed to be an ideal model for an artist desirous of incarnating misery and poverty on the canvas.

Next day, his condition became even more deplorable. His physical strength was failing him, because of starvation and lack of rest. Still he wandered on aimlessly, inspired by the last word of human philosophy—'perhaps'. Perhaps, he thought, God might send some guardian-angel to better his condition, and end his miserable days. He came across scores of fashionable restaurants filled with gay and cheerful people, but all this meant nothing to him. To go in, and enjoy there required money; and he was downright, cruelly, hideously poor, with a poverty that was graceless, sordid and horrible, that robbed one of his own self-respect and caused one to slink along the streets vaguely abashed, instead of walking erect among one's fellowmen in independent ease.

While he was strolling thus, Mohan's attention was suddenly caught by a big film poster, pasted in front of a very popular cafe. It was that of Greta Garbo's latest picture, "Anna Karenina", and there was a breathtakingly beautiful close-up of the Swedish star and Frederic March, which made him forget himself, and dream and yearn all the more for a screen career. He became so much absorbed in himself, that he didn't listen to the deafening horns of the infuriated drivers who had to stop their vehicles on account of his standing in the middle of the road.

When Mohan realised his mistake, he felt nervous and ashamed. But he hardly knew that this little incident would turn his fate; because it so happened, that the car, which was at the head of the stopped cars, was that of Mr. Ghosh, the famous cinema-director. The latter, who had an eye of an eagle, was so much touched by Mohan's personality and the manner in which he was watching the poster, that he couldn't help speaking to him. He had a queer habit of picking his actors from the street, and on this occasion he felt as if he had discovered something really extraordinary.

"Manohar," said Mr. Ghosh to his assistant, "will you go and bring that man here. I want to talk to him. Upon my soul, he seems to be movie-crazy."

Manohar approached Mohan, and told him, that Mr. Ghosh, the director of "Light of India Pictures Ltd.", wanted to see him there in the car. With feelings of surprise and hope, Mohan went there, and saluted the film-celebrity.

"Excuse me for being inquisitive, my boy," said the director in a sympathetic tone, "but will you tell me who you are, and what are you doing here in Bombay?"

"My name is Mohan, Sir, and I came to Bombay a few days back to find some job, but have not been able to find any so far."

"Would you like to become an actor?"

"An actor!" exclaimed Mohan with sudden joy. "why not! I will love it! I have got a passion for pictures. I know music also, and have got a good baritone voice. I will sacrifice anything to get a break, and I know I will click. My intuition says that."

"All-right, Mr. Mohan," said Mr. Ghosh, placing his arms on the former's shoulders. "I will take you under my guidance, and if you place implicit faith in me, you will rise a lot. I can assure you that. Come with me."

"Oh thank you for your kindness. I am very much indebted

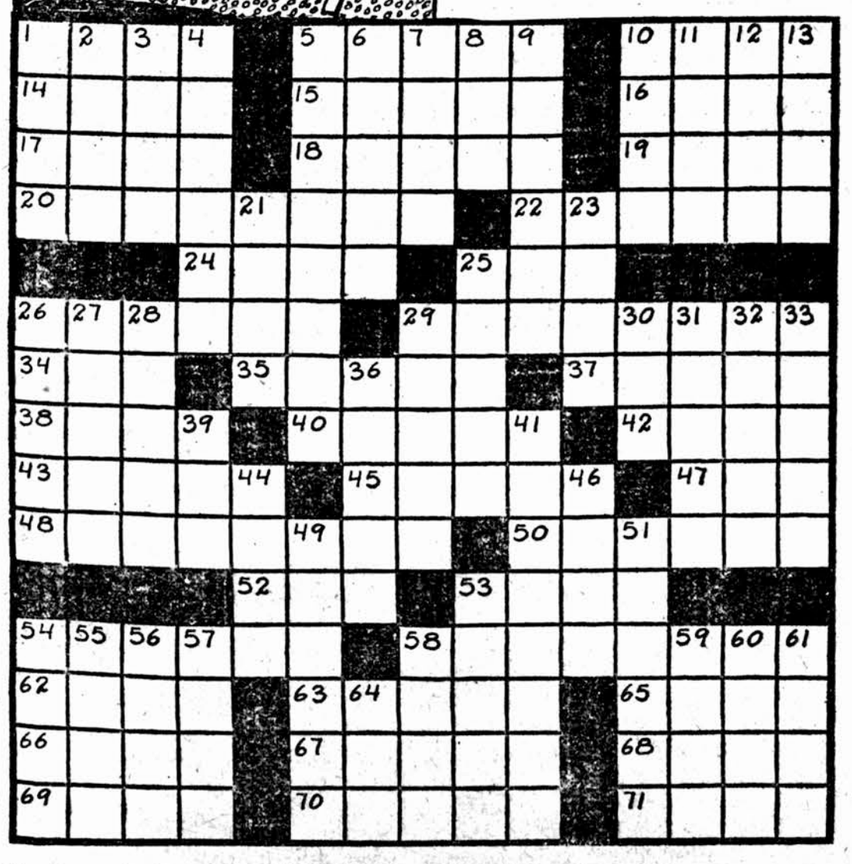
(Continued on page 46)

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

WITH QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

HORIZONTAL

1—Exclamation of despair.
5—Basket for figs.
10—What is the name of the present crown prince of Norway?
14—Character in a Teutonic alphabet.
15—Expiate.
16—Rub lightly for cleaning.
17—Solar disk.
18—What river is joined by the Saone at Lyons?
19—Otherwise.
20—What is the county-seat of Nez Perce County, Idaho?
22—Having slight depressions.
24—Dregs.
25—Through.
26—Gloss.
29—What naval officer, in 1864, commanded the victorious naval forces against Mobile?
34—Japanese statesman.
35—Pertaining to the kidneys.



37—Glowed.
38—Rescue.
40—Fatigues.
42—Exterior seed covering.
43—Mimickers.
45—Trials.
47—Greek letter.
48—Chose.
50—Transmit.
52—Rowing implement.
53—Satisfy.
54—Diagrams.
58—A process of engraving (plural).
62—Possess.
63—Biblical name.
66—Beverages.
67—Feminine name.
68—Conceal.
69—Saucy.
70—Daily record.
71—Murdered.

VERTICAL.

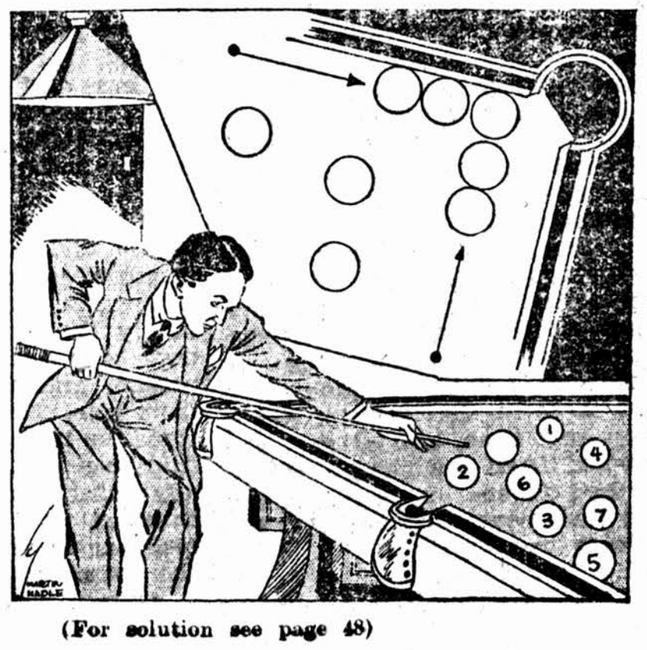
1—Inland sea of Russia.
2—Musical instrument.
3—Again.
4—Pertaining to old age.
5—What English colonial governor founded Elizabethtown?
6—What is the missing name: The Three Musketeers were ———. Porthos and Aramis?
7—Gift.
8—Feminine name.
9—One who plants seeds.
10—Who is regarded as the founder of Socialism in England?
11—Cadence.
12—Projecting part of a building.
13—Supply with food.
21—Prophet.
23—Makes a mistake.
25—Loses color.
26—Indorsements on passports.
27—Public storehouse.
28—Form of literature.
29—Went.
30—Exclamation.
31—Pierced with a horn.
32—Join.
33—Pertaining to a tissue.
36—Saltpeter.
39—Sooner than.
41—What famous biographer wrote "Elizabeth and Essex"?
44—One of a Gaelic people.
46—Son of Adam.
49—Sampled.
51—Whinnies.
53—One of a series of steps.
54—Cause the skin to crack.
55—Who wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
56—Declare.
57—Respite.
58—Who is the heroine of "Lohengrin"?
59—Horny scale on the finger.
60—What French novelist wrote "The Counterfeiters"?

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue.)

Puzzle of the Pool Player

AFTER one of his shots in a pool game Peter Pooley played yesterday, seven balls numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 remained on the table, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Peter decided the best shot he could make next would be to drive the number one ball into a pocket. He nearly succeeded in doing this, the seven balls and the cue ball coming into the positions indicated in the upper right part of the drawing. As you see, five of the balls formed an angle. It so happened that the sum of the numbers on the three balls in the horizontal row touching the edge of the table is just half of the sum of the numbers of the three balls in the vertical row.

What are the numbers of the five pool balls?



(For solution see page 48)

A DOUBLE WORD SQUARE

A WORD square, as every puzzlist knows, is formed by grouping a number of words, each being spelled with the same number of letters, in such a way that the letters in the horizontal and vertical rows spell each word twice, once in a horizontal row and once in a vertical row.

The double word square consists of two squares which are joined by a word whose letters fill the long vertical row of small squares, this word in question being formed of two other words.

When the 16 squares of each of the two large squares are filled with the letters of the words defined below, then the last letter of each of the four words in the upper square and the four words in the lower square will spell the connecting word of eight letters. The definitions are:

1. Fulsome praise or exaggerated speech (slang).
2. In ancient Roman mythology, the goddess of the moon.
3. One of the three biblical names listed in Nehemiah X:26.
4. A county in South Dakota, of which the town of Miller is the county-seat.
5. A certain undetermined quantity or part.
6. Domestic bovine quadrupeds (plural).
7. In the game of pinochle, a group of cards to be declared.
8. Extreme limit (plural) of the space occupied by any extended object.

(For solution see page 48)

Find the Hidden Birds

THE name of a species of bird, which is hidden in each of the sentences, is found by joining two or more words or parts of words.

1. The seat of Camp Wickoff during the Spanish-American War in 1898, was at Montauk Point, Long Island.
2. The little monkey, which was a great pet, relished the peanuts the children gave it.
3. After completing the pen, guinea hens were given larger quarters.
4. The runner was puffing louder than ever after racing up the hill.
5. The woman's lawyer said that her only hope was to receive a light sentence.

The Anagram of the Teacher

PERCY PUTTLE, who wants to be an artist, attends the Podunk public school where the pupils still use slates in preparing their lessons.

The other day Percy was supposed to be studying his arithmetic, but instead was drawing on his slate a picture of his teacher. When he showed it to the other pupils the teacher caught him.

As a penalty for taking time from his lessons, Percy was required to solve an anagram puzzle of the word "teacher" by rearranging the seven letters to spell another word which described what he was while pretending to study his arithmetic, but was secretly drawing a picture of his teacher.

What is the anagram?

(For solution see page 48)

S	H	A	M	S		A	P	A		C	A	L	F	
P	E	L	E	E		N	U	B		A	L	I	A	S
A	R	I	S	T	O	T	L	E		P	E	A	C	E
T	O	N	S		N	E	S	T	O	R		N	E	T
	N	E	E	D	S		E	S	T	I	M	A	T	E
			D	E	E	D			I	C	E			
A	L	A		A	T	O	N	E	S		T	A	R	E
H	Y	M	E	N		S	A	L		N	E	G	A	S
A	S	A	N		R	E	G	A	L	E		A	E	S
			D	I	E			N	A	V	E			
C	R	A	S	S	E	S	T		D	E	N	T	S	
L	A	R		O	L	E	A	T	E		D	O	P	E
A	T	O	L	L		P	R	I	N	C	I	P	A	L
N	A	M	E	D		A	R	M		A	V	E	R	S
	L	A	T	E		L	Y	E		T	E	R	S	E

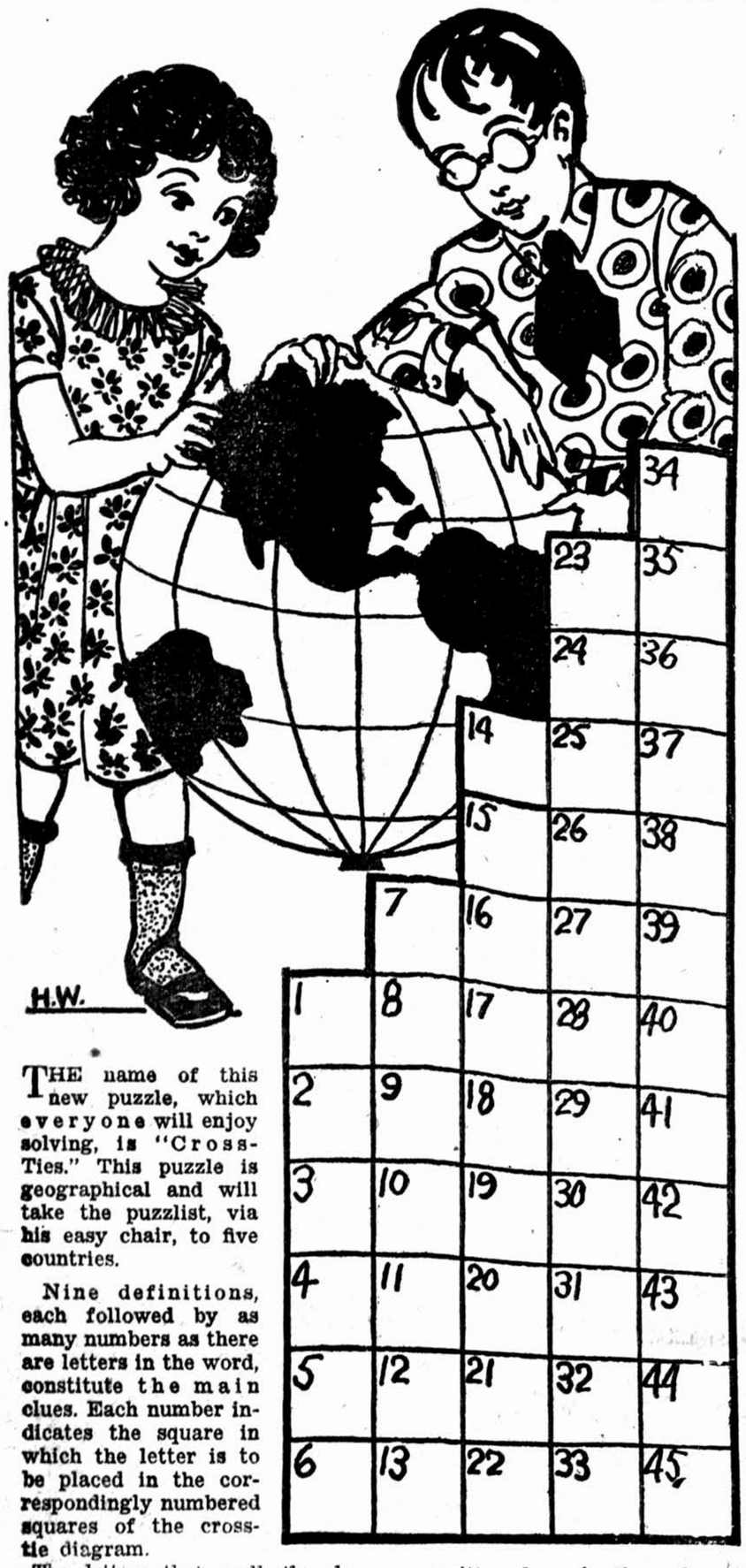
Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

MIND

Try CHATTO'S [illegible] Honey. Sure remedy for Cataract and other Eye-troubles. Success guaranteed. Sample free with postage. The Chatto & Co. SAGUNA. (B. C.), Bengal.

BIOCHEMICS = MEDICINE
OUR MACHINE MADE
M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO
ECONOMIC PHARMACY,
84. CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

"CROSS-TIES" IN GEOGRAPHY



THE name of this new puzzle, which everyone will enjoy solving, is "Cross-Ties." This puzzle is geographical and will take the puzzlist, via his easy chair, to five countries.

Nine definitions, each followed by as many numbers as there are letters in the word, constitute the main clues. Each number indicates the square in which the letter is to be placed in the correspondingly numbered squares of the cross-tie diagram.

The letters that spell the defined words will spell the names of five countries. The initial letters of the words, as they are written down in the order of the definitions, will spell the classifying word

The nine definitions and the numbers of the squares in which the letters of the resulting words are to be written are as follows:

1. In hunting a detour in search of the scent—32, 6, 23, 43.
2. Musical form of the drama with orchestral accompaniment. 24, 1, 7, 15, 11.
3. Lacking necessary material properly to sustain life. 25, 8, 39, 2, 30, 29, 17, 13.
4. Horny scale on the end of a finger and toe. 35, 14, 31, 10.
5. In such manner or degree. 37, 27, 22, 26.
6. Acting with unrestrained violence. 3, 28, 9, 36, 12, 16.
7. Belonging to the inherited constitution or nature. 5, 18, 21, 42, 19, 38.
8. The oldest son of Isaac who sold his birthright to Jacob. 44, 4, 33, 34.
9. Causes to cease from exertion. 45, 5, 41, 40.

(For solution see page 48)

"THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL"

(Continued from page 44)

to you, Sir," and he accompanied his benefactor in the car.

* * * *

Mohan was given the male lead in his first picture, "One Heavenly Night," the new colossal masterpiece of Mr. Ghosh. The famous director, super-showman as he was, spent great pains in grooming Mohan for stardom, and gave him the necessary publicity. At last, after endless labour, the picture was finished at a tremendous cost. The proprietors were rather doubtful about the success of the picture, and they grumbled over spending so much on it, because of the fact that the chief role was given to a man, who was quite unknown on the Indian screen. But, Mr. Ghosh, who, like the veteran American director, Cecil B. D'Mille, believed in bringing new faces on the screen, and then making them stars, had complete faith in his discovery. He was sure of Mohan's success.

The premiere of "One Heavenly Night" was an unforgettable event in the history of Bombay cinemas. It was very spectacular, and turned out to be a stupendous hit, and Mohan's Hespian portrayal of the hero of the story, the unfortunate lover who loved and lost, was magnificent. His acting was natural and polished, and he revealed that he was an artist to his fingers' tips. He was presented to the public in the interval and received a tremendous ovation. The critics raved about him, and hailed him as the greatest find many a long year. He, they said, had the fire of Frederic March, the virility of Clark Gable, the mental romanticism of Leslie Howard, the restraint and sincerity of Gary Cooper, and the pathos and tenderness of Herbert Marshall.

Mohan had taken Bombay by storm, and he was deliriously happy at his dazzling and sudden success. But, alas! there are very few mortals, who can keep away from getting swell-headed and conceited amid glory, fame, and wealth. And, with applause singing in his ears, incense in his nostrils, gold and adulation showering at his feet, Mohan couldn't help succumbing to that evil. He joined in every sort of dissipation common to the members of his profession, and plunged into the filth of life, with Epicureanism as his creed. In short, he failed to adjust the Mohan of fame to Mohan the castaway. His soul, that had been sanctified by the sacred flame of suffering, became corrupted by the evils of material welfare. He became very much interested in Lila, a dancer, who had played a small role in his picture. He was getting a huge salary, but he couldn't save anything to send home. He had rented an expensive bungalow on Magdala Road, the most fashionable quarter of Bombay, kept a car, and in addition to these expenses, the vile Lila robbed him of his money with numerous requests for saris, jewels, etc.

* * * *

While Mohan was thus leading a life of an extravagant man of fashion, his wife and son were practically starving at Agra, though they had hoped to lead a happier life, now that Mohan was earning so much. Poor Kumar was so much upset at not getting his cherished article, the bicycle, that he fell ill a couple of days after his father's departure for Bombay. Kanta wrote to Mohan asking him to send some money, as he stood in great need of it; to which he replied that as he would be coming personally to Agra after four days, so she need not worry any more over financial stringency.

Both Kanta and Kumar were immensely pleased to hear this, and Kanta assured her son, that the first thing they would do after his father's arrival would be to buy him a nice bicycle along with other beautiful presents. At last the four days passed—ninety-six mortal hours, counted minute by minute, and Kanta went to the station to receive her husband. But the poor woman had to face disappointment. Mohan never came. The platform was echoing with the merry voices of the people, who were busy exchanging greetings and welcoming home their friends, but for Kanta, it presented a rather gloomy and melancholy spectacle. For one single moment, a faint smile crossed her lips, as she saw a well-dressed man at the other end of the train, busy giving instructions to the coolies about his luggage. He looked like her husband. With a fast beating heart, she hastened towards that side to make sure. But, alas! he proved to be some other gentleman. Kanta's heart sank within her, the colour of her face became pale, and the momentary smile vanished in a manner as if it never came. She stood there in that position for a pretty long time, and when she recovered from the terrible stupor that had fallen upon her, the train had hoved away and the platform was deserted.

On her way back home, while sitting in a tonga, her mind was occupied with considering the possible reasons of her husband's inability to reach home on the appointed day. Poisoned by the condemning observations of her friends regarding the atmosphere of immorality that generally surrounds a film-star, she entertained doubts about Mohan's faithfulness towards her and her son. Thus, in the riot of her woman's heart, hope fought with fear and love with hate. But she couldn't reconcile herself to give weight to the above idea. It was so horrible. As a matter of fact, she showed a sort of cowardice of heart that shrinks from being wounded by wounds that do not show. So, she concluded that it must be some other reason, and she looked forward to hear from her husband soon about that. She was aroused from her reverie by the sudden stoppage of the tonga in front of her house, and as she stepped out she heard somebody calling 'father, father, fa - - ! It was Kumar. In spite of the doctor's strict instructions to sleep peacefully, he had been lying wide awake in a state of acute excitement. With great pain and difficulty, he, in order to greet his father, had moved to the window overlooking the road at hearing the sound of the vehicle. But, as he saw only his mother coming out of it, he was stunned, and the last half of the word 'father' remained in his mouth.

Kanta hastened upstairs, and taking Kumar in her arm, she tried to console him by saying, that his father must have been detained because of some important business, and that he would be coming very shortly. She would have wept bitterly had she known that the important business, that kept Mohan away from coming home was just to be present in Bombay, on the birth-day celebrations of his sweet-heart, Lila. On hearing from Mo. that he was going home to bring his family, she had requested him to postpone the visit for a few days, as she couldn't bear the idea of celebrating her birthday without him.

Mohan had to think a little before agreeing to Lila's wish, as those were the only days that he could spare and spend in going home. He had to start his second picture very shortly. But fate did not favour Kanta and Kumar. The thought of hearing sweet and melodious music that was arranged on Lila's birthday, proved too much for the faint and painful cries of suffering Kumar; and the image of the bewitching Lila, full of pep and life drove into oblivion the care-worn and worried face of Kanta. The one sensual, the other spiritual, one base and vicious in desire, the other pure-souled and aspiring to noblest ends. But, Mohan had become a thorough Bohemian, and had lost all sense of propriety and discrimination. So, he not only agreed to Lila's proposal, but even forgot to write to Kanta, and give some false explanation of his inability to come to Agra. And the poor wife and the son waited. waited, and waited for a word from him. Every morning Kanta stood in her porch and enquired from the postman if there were any letter for her, but this didn't improve matters, though it enabled her to win the sympathies of the postman, who sincerely wished to carry a letter for her.

(To be Concluded on Sunday next)

"Don't Shout"
I HEAR YOU-HOW? OH! WITH MY — NEW EAR PHONE
Write to
THE DEAF APPLIANCE CORPORATION
154, HORNBY Rd. EMPIRE Bldgs. BOMBAY
Agents Wanted Everywhere

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our "SILHOUETTE" COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

ENTRY COUPON	
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Name.....

Address.....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters. on all entry coupons.

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Please write name and address in Block Letters. on all entry coupons.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Wedding Guest: "Isn't this your fourth daughter that's getting married, Angus?"

Angus: "Aye, and our rice is getting awfu' dirty".

* * * *

A labourer, after having been employed by a certain council for two weeks, complained that he had no spade.

"Why worry?" the foreman replied. "You've had your wages".

"That's all very well", said the labourer, "but the others have something to rest on."

* * * *

A Cockney woman was addressing her small son, who looked rather guilty.

"Wotcher bin a doin' of?" she demanded suspiciously.

"Nuffin'," replied the small boy.

'Wot are yer doing, then?'

"Nuffin'."

"Watcher goin' ter do, then?" she persisted. 'Nuffin.'

'Well, then', she exclaimed, giving him a sound cuff on the ear, 'take that, yer lazy little brat!'

Said the teacher: "A tyrant is a ruler that is hated and feared. Now, give me a sentence with the word in it".

"The teacher struck the pupil with her tyrant", ventured one boy.

* * * *

The porter, having deposited the luggage on the seat, stood by to receive his tip.

The old man carefully placed a penny in his hand.

'Princely remuneration!' said the traveller, noting the porter's disappointment, 'Princely! Work it out. It took you thirty seconds to find me a seat. I'm paying you at the rate of ten shillings an hour.

* * * *

Playing over an Irish golf course, a peppery old man lost his ball and accused his caddie of having stolen it. When a moment later it was found, the golfer began an apology; the boy interrupted with:—

'Arrah, nivir mind. You thought Oi was a thafe, and Oi thought you was a gintleman, an' begorra, we both made a mistake.'

Street Car Conductor: 'Did you get home all right last night, sir?'

Passenger. 'Of course; why do you ask?'

Conductor: 'Well when you got up and gave the lady your seat last night, you were the only two in the car.

* * * *

Two women happened to meet in the street. One was carrying a parcel and was asked by the other what it was.

'Oh, it's some ham', was the reply. 'I always buy ham at Sandy's Store. My husband is very particular and like Sandy's ham best.'

The other thought she would try the ham and off she went to Sandy's Store.

'I want some ham,' she said.

'What kind?' asked the shopkeeper.

'Oh, the same as Mrs. M'Donald gets'.

The shopkeeper smiled, and leaning confidentially over the counter, asked: 'Whaur's yer bottle?'

'In my grandfather's time they thought the telephone impossible!'

'Well, mine still is.'

* * * *

quartet of longshoremen were singing on the waterfront when the tenor fell off the dock into the bay. The incident passed unnoticed by the leader, but he realised that something was wrong with the harmony.

"'Smatter with you boys?" he complained. 'One of you don't sound right.'

'It's Jack', rumbled the basso, solemnly. 'He's off quay.'

* * * *

A wealthy man was motoring through a remote district in Ireland when he came upon a poor woman seated, with all her humble furniture about her, in the middle of the road before her little cabin. The rich man was profoundly moved.

There, before his very eyes, an eviction, a real Irish eviction, was taking place. He got out of his car and gave the old woman a five-pound note.

'Tell me' he said, 'what is the trouble, my poor friend.'

Bowing and courtseyin, the old woman replied: 'Well, sir, my man's whitewashing.'

* * * *

The officials who engage men for a certain Government Department have one of those highly scientific intelligence tests to which every candidate is subjected. Up to a few days ago, these tests included a couple of catch questions—the kind that couldn't be answered. You proved you had brains by not trying to answer them.

All went according to plan until a University graduate turned up for the exams. He was asked the two questions—and to the horror of the scientists he answered both. Here they are, with his answers:

'How long' read the question, 'is a piece of string?'

'A piece of string', said the bright boy', is twice the distance between the centre and either end'. Think that one over!

'How far', read the second question, 'can a dog run into the woods?'

To which the young man answered: 'A dog can run only halfway into the woods. After that, he is running out of the woods.'

Our Humorist At Large

"Inebriated old lady": "People'd never think I was being pinched, seein' us walkin' together like this, would they, dearie?"

"It was lovely buying these bar stools cheap at the auction perhaps later you will pick up some cutlery that is a bit longer".

"Mrs. Smith, how can you beat your husband?"

"Beat my husband? I am helping him on with his pullover".

"Whisper it again!"
"I love you".
"Not that, stupid. How much you'll get when you're twenty-one".

Barber: "My dear, I shall be very late home to-night".

"I got them at a sale, Henry—three other women wanted the same pair".

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Cross-Tie Geography: The words in answer to the definitions are: 1. Cast. 2. Opera. 3. Underfed. 4. Nail. 5. That. 6. Raging. 7. Innate. 8. Esau. 9. Sits. The initial letters of these words spells the word COUNTRIES. The names of the countries are: Persia, England, Argentina, South Africa, United States.

Teacher's Anagram: Percy's penalty for drawing a funny picture instead of solving his problems in arithmetic was to make an anagram of the word "teacher" by rearranging the seven letters to spell the word "CHEATER."

Hidden Birds: The names of the birds are: 1. Auk. 2. Petrel. 3. Penguin. 4. Puffin. 5. Heron.

Pool Puzzle: The numbers of the five pool balls reading to the right are 2, 3, 1, whose sum is 6, and reading downward are 1, 5, 6, whose total is 12.

Word Square: The words as defined by the definitions are: 1. Blah. 2. Luna. 3. Anan. 4. Hand. 5. Some. 6. Oxygen. 7. Meld. 8. Ends. The word of eight letters is HANDSOME.

Freak Mathematics: In the first problem the numbers are 89 and 86, whose difference is 3. Turn the problem upside down and the numbers become 98 and 68, whose difference is 30.

The two numbers in the second problem are 86 and 68, whose difference is 18.

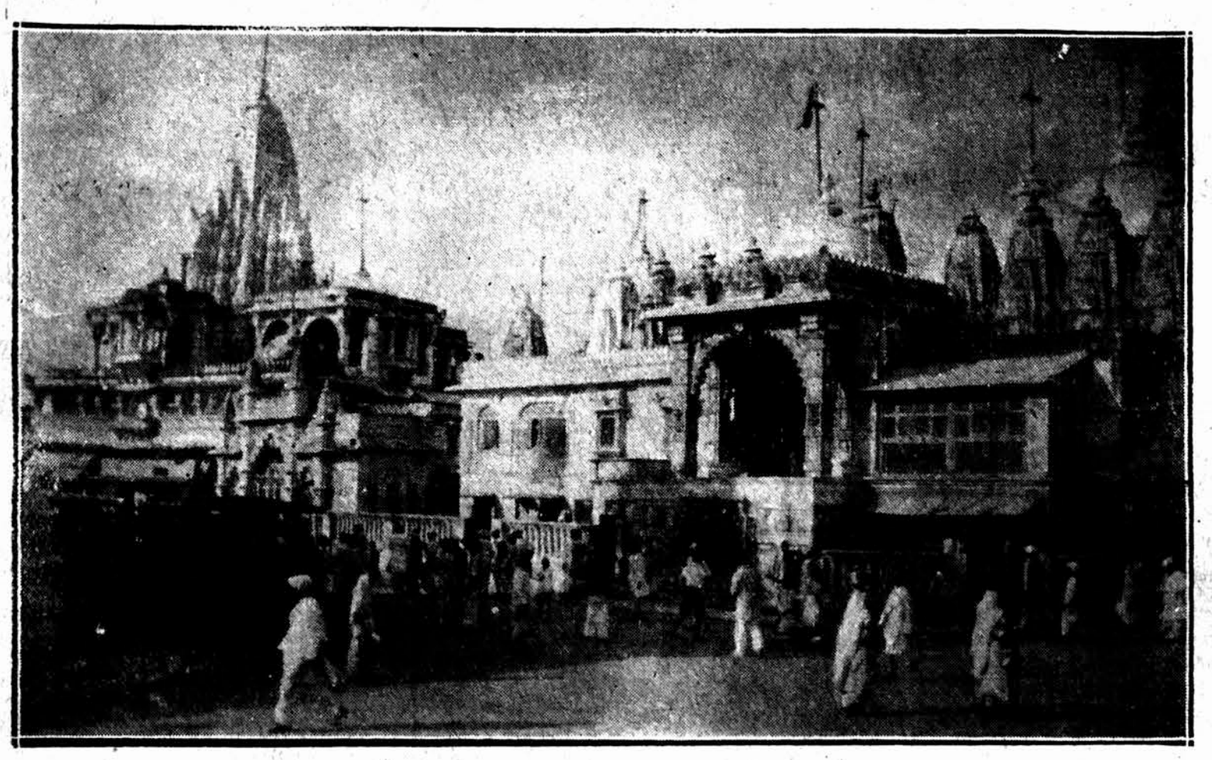
Prague in Snow.

(Courtesy: "Central European Observer.")

His Majesty Reza Shah Pahlevi.

Gersoppa Falls (N. Kanara) are stated to be world's highest falls, with a drop of 830 ft..

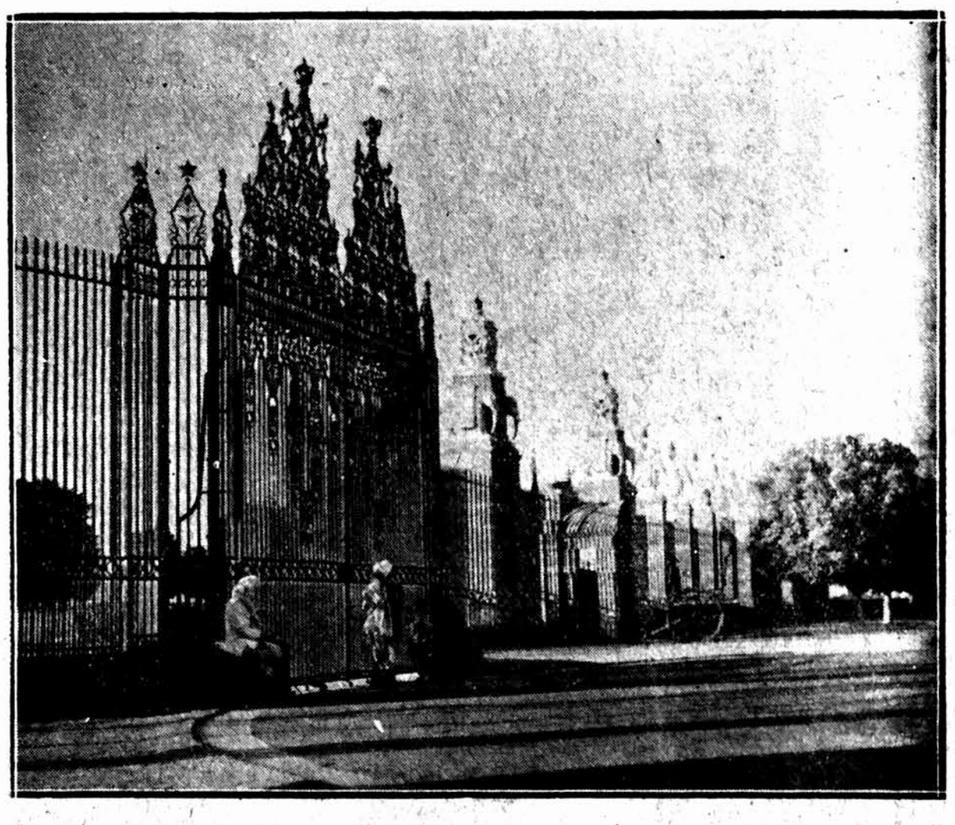
(Photo by V. A. Pai).



JAIN TEMPLES AT JAMNAGAR

(Photo by H. J. Chevli).

A group of foreign journalists, nine kilometres near Madrid



The gate of Viceregal Palace, New Delhi.

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February 7, 1937

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QUICK RELIEF

From *PAIN* and *SUFFERING*

Yeast-Vite not only relieves pain and dis-**com**fort, but tones the whole system as **well**! It nourishes the nerves and purifies **the** blood too. Whether your trouble is **Indigestion** or "Nerves", Headaches or **general** Out-of-sorts, you need Yeast-Vite!

YEAST-VITE RELIEVES

NERVE PAINS	...	IN 5/15 MINS.
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"NERVES" ...	...	IN 10/20 MINS.
INDIGESTION	...	IN 15/30 MINS.
EXHAUSTION	...	IN 15/30 MINS.
INSOMNIA ...	...	IN 30/60 MINS.
RHEUMATISM	...	IN 24 HOURS.
CONSTIPATION	...	IN 36 HOURS.
IMPURE BLOOD	...	IN 36 HOURS.

NO CURE—NO PAY

Simply obtain a 20 tablet bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Stores. **Take** as directed, and if you are not **thoroughly** satisfied post the empty carton **to us** including the dealer's receipt, and **your** money will be refunded in full.

From the first dose of Yeast-Vite you feel R e n e w e d—Refreshed—Reinvigorated. PAIN disappears! WEAKNESS is changed to STRENGTH! Life becomes Happy—Joyous—WORTH LIVING.

From All Retailers & Stores In Bottles of 20 Tablets, 50 Tablets and 100 Tablets.

WARNING

We cannot too strongly warn purchasers in India **not** to be misled by any so-called "Just-as-good" **imitations** which are worthless and fraudulent. **To** ensure obtaining the only genuine "YEAST-VITE," see that you get the new-shaped bottle **as** illustrated, with the name "YEAST-VITE" **stamped** in the glass.

NOTE

LOOK FOR THIS SHAPED BOTTLE— AND ACCEPT NO OTHER

IRVING'S

Yeast-Vite

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